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## Sorgo Department.

### Information Wanted.

COL. COLMAN: Like the most of our neighbors south of us we are having lots of rain with cool weather, although we had no late frosts to hurt the fruit crop. The prospect is good for a large crop of strawberries, plums, etc. The cane crop looks well, is some two or three inches high, is rather backward, but the weeds are gaining ground this wet weather. There is a larger acreage of cane planted this season in this section than for many years. Wheat, oats, grass, are extra so far this year. I have been very much interested in the questions asked and answered in the *RURAL WORLD* on the sorghum business. I have been looking for one question to be asked in its columns but have not seen it. So I'll try. What is the standard weight of a gallon of northern sirup? The measuring of sirup is a tedious job, and in the hurrying of making there is liable to be a mistake in the tally. Sometimes the amount is doubted by the customer. If I knew how much a gallon ought to weigh, and so inform the customer, have a pair of scales, weigh the keg or barrel before filling it and after, it would save so much time and bother and be more satisfactory to all parties. I have a bagasse burner of my own make that I used last fall, and it worked first-rate. One that has seen a good many patented ones says it is as good a one as he has seen. I made some seven hundred gallons of sirup last fall, used but three cords of wood, and that to start in the morning and when it was rainy weather. S. T. W. Waseca, Minn., June 18th, 1883.

### From Illinois.

EDITOR *RURAL WORLD*: Your paper comes to hand freighted with good, and oftentimes much needed information. I see you desire that those interested will send you the statistics of the amount of cane planted in their vicinity in comparison with that planted last year. In answer will say that we have about eighty acres of our own, and farmers around have about thirty planted this year against about five acres last year. That of our own planting looks very well, and with a season in the future as good as in the past, we look for a favorable crop. We have, however, very recently had too much rain, but it has not seriously injured anything yet. The prospect for corn is also encouraging, of course all depending on the opportunities for future cultivation.

We had a visitor last week from Champaign who was out looking at our stand of cane. He reported it as better looking than any he had seen so far, either at Hoopston or Champaign.

We hope when he visits us in the fall that he will be able to speak as highly of our business then as he does now of our prospects for a crop of cane. We are located 35 miles north of Champaign, on the Chicago Division of the Illinois Central R. R.

When I was at the M. V. C. Convention at St. Louis last winter, I requested the President to ask the Commissioner of Agriculture to have a copy of the yearly Report of the Department sent to each of the members of the Convention. Although I have since written twice to Washington I have never received the report.

I noticed in the Boston *Journal of Chemistry* an extract giving the results of some very interesting experiments with sorghum, sirup and sugar making. In the editor's comments he seemed to regard Commissioner Loring as a figure-head, more ornamental than useful, to use his own expression.

I also see by an extract from the New York *Sun* that the report of the National Academy of Science upon the whole question of sorghum raising for the published at last. It is hoped the report will set at rest the dispute between Loring and Dr. Collier. According to the above extract, the Academy very strongly endorses Collier's experiments and their results. For that reason I would very much like to see the report, and of course shall endeavor to obtain it by all the means in my power. Although Com. Loring has appointed Prof. Wiley, of Ind., as successor to Collier, yet I can have no faith in him in view of what I have read, until I shall see some sincere effort made, on behalf of the industry we all regard with so much favor. I presume, Mr. Editor, that you have seen the extract spoken of from the *Sun*, so I do not send it with this letter, but from what it says of the report of the Academy Science, I would recommend every sorghum grower to send for a copy and obtain it if possible.—Yours very truly, Buckley, Ill.

Early amber cane was successfully raised in Connecticut last year. The cost of the sirup was about twenty-six cents per gallon.

### An Offer From Texas.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: I desire to say through the *RURAL WORLD*, that owing to lateness of season and not enough cane planted in this section to justify the erection of a Steam Sugar and Sirup Establishment, to work up this season's crop, that I will give land enough on which to erect a (\$50,000) establishment, conveniently situated for plenty of good wood and water, and surrounded by land admirably adapted to grow all varieties of Northern Cane, also Southern Ribbon Cane. Said establishment to be put up and in running order for next season, 1884, capital stock to be not less than (\$50,000). I have a proposition of \$5,000 share already and I will put in \$1,000. Who will take stock in said enterprise? I am confident that a sugar refinery in this section will pay better than the north, from the fact we have longer working season, and our cane and seed always mature, and there is no competition. Those desiring to take stock in said establishment will please engage in same in plenty time to have it ready for next season. Farmers would then plant largely of cane when assured of proper works and managers for working up.

Honey Grove, Texas, June 11th, 1883. N. B. I have 20 acres cane, half of which is from knee to waist high. T. A. Cedar County, Mo.

COL. COLMAN: As a reader of your valuable paper, I will try and send you a few sorghum items. I have been in the business for nine years, but never tried to learn anything only to take the juice, boil it down, and let it make what it would, until the last three years. Since then, I have been reading your paper, and now I can make sirup nice enough for anyone, as it is so good that when I get done making it is all gone from the mill at 50 cents per gallon. I generally make from one to two thousand gallons a year. I have used lime the last two years, and last year I used clay. I think I will use it again this year. This is my first year in this county, but I find everybody alive to the sorghum interest here. I will have about 60 acres to work this year, half of it is for my neighbors, the rest is my own. The cane is all up, and looks as fine as I ever saw it. We are having a little too much rain at the present time. The crops in general look fine; the corn never looked any better; oats are rather short, but will make a good crop if nothing happens to them; will have a good half crop of fruit.

B. G. Clintonville, Mo., June 12th, '83.

### From Indiana.

Bought 54 acres of cane last season; planted 200 this season; replanted 25 acres; five were first planted with Honduras, five Links Hybrid, and ten of Orange, drowned out. Cane is looking well, and growing fast. To enquire how to keep sorghum from graining, I can say the presence of an acid will produce the desired result. One large manufacturer desirous to a dead sweet, then adds an acid to prevent granulation and I react on soda to cook well. Confectioners use four ounces of Cream of Tartar to fifty pounds of sugar for this purpose. Ten per cent of glucose answers well. To another enquirer: sirup dealers during the summer months leave barrels of one gallon out, during the winter one half out. To another: to prevent cane from suckering, throw a little dirt on the crown of the root at each cultivation. Exposure of crown of root to air will induce a growth under some circumstances of nine suckers. E. W. DEMING. Lafayette Sugar Refinery, West Point, Indiana, June 17, '83.

### From Kansas.

COL. COLMAN: I have long been an interested reader of the *Sorgo Department* of the *RURAL WORLD*. We have here one of the best farming counties to be found in the State, and not a sorgho mill within five miles of us. Think of it, there is not sorghum enough raised in this county to supply half the people, and a good price can be got for all that is made near us. A few years will, I hope, remedy this difficulty.

Crops of all kinds are doing well, wheat is good, corn rather backward, fruit will be scarce. We have plenty of rain. The old reliable *RURAL* comes to hand regularly freighted with good things, is a welcome visitor and is highly appreciated by us all. J. L. C. New Cambria, Kansas.

COL. COLMAN: There are more cane planted in my vicinity this season than usual, and it is looking well. Some crops have not received any cultivation yet, owing to the excessive rains we have had the present month. I planted April 28, May 15 and 28; my first planting is about six inches high, the other lots are from two to four inches. The Missouri Prolific seems to lead the Amber at the start this season. My mode of cultivating at the early stage is to straddle the rows with a two-horse harrow, removing the front tooth of harrow. I plant in drills about 3-1-2 feet apart, put plenty of seed. If the harrow does pull up a portion, I generally have enough left to make a good stand. Respectfully, H. C. T. Hopewell Furnace, Mo., June 18, '83.

### Changing to Steam.

COL. COLMAN: If your patience has not entirely vanished, be kind enough to give these questions some consideration, and give me the result as soon as convenient. I have now a copper pan, 40 inches by 16 feet, and make about 65 gallons of good sirup per day; ready sale at 50 cents per gallon. Now I have a chance to get a ten-horse power boiler very cheap. Can I do better with steam with the ten-horse power boiler than by the present method? (direct fire evaporator.) If so, what sized pipe and what sized evaporator? And can it be constructed from the evaporator I have now? As it is now it is a plain pan made by myself, divided into three apartments, viz: eight, five and three feet. Would a defecator and an evaporator do for evaporating and finishing? What should be the dimensions of defecator and evaporator and copper pipe, and about the length of pipe required? I have never seen a steam evaporator and know only what I have gleaned from the *RURAL*, and those I have read of are on a larger scale. I would like to get your opinion on this matter soon, and if the steam would be better than the present method, I would plant more than I am intending to plant now—expect to plant 15 acres, 10 pounds of the Missouri Prolific seed and the balance Amber and Orange. I do not expect to run the mill and do the evaporating with the boiler. An early answer will greatly oblige. J. B. Schuyler, Neb.

We would not advise you to change your works to steam entirely; it would be better to change gradually, and not run the risk of spending a great deal of money and being unable to handle your machinery properly afterward, which would entail loss. If you can afford to experiment with steam at all, do so by all means, but do it slowly. Say, the first year, add a steam defecator, and, if possible, a steam finishing pan. Retain, for the present your fire evaporator; it would be of no value for a steam pan. If you will write and let us know about how much you are able to spend in improvements, we can advise better as to extent of alterations that would be advisable. It is very easy to spend money and sometimes difficult to make it again.

COL. COLMAN: We finished planting our cane yesterday, 14th; we planted 80 acres of Early Amber and 12 of Early Orange. The season has been very backward, the weather being quite cold and a good deal of rain. Never saw a better prospect for general crop in Kansas than there is this spring. Cane thus far, looks very well, and with fair weather the crop will be abundant. The presence of Professors Seovil and Swanson, at Sterling and Hutchinson, putting the sugar works of those two cities in order for the manufacture of sugar from sorghum gives the business a new impulse, and if successful, Kansas will soon be ranked first among the sugar producing States of the union; at least, we expect to be at the Convention next fall, prepared to report progress in this new enterprise that is so early assuming such mammoth proportions. Very Truly, J. K. M. & SONS. Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

EDITOR *RURAL WORLD*: I have worked at molasses making from sorghum for seventeen years in succession, and never had the experience of A. A. D. in *RURAL* of June 7. It is a wonder he is not in the flowery kingdom before this, blown there by his Sorghum. I never have tried confining hot sorghum—knew it wouldn't do. Always let it cool before you barrel it and it is safe. I think sorghum is useful enough without making an explosive out of it as A. A. D. did. It will boil it thick enough to weigh 12 lbs. per gal. It won't explode unless the cane was frosted. I won't work frosted cane, it don't pay. Cane here looks fine, lots planted—better prospect than last year. Yours, etc., L. F. GOULD. Hastings, Neb., 6-11-83.

ATLANTA, LOGAN CO., ILLS., } June 19, 1883.

EDITOR *RURAL WORLD*: We will say that we have planted 25 acres of cane, and it is from two to six inches high. We have a good stand. We replanted about six acres that was planted on the 10th of May; the frost injured it. About 20 acres are planted in small lots by farmers and is doing well. A large increase of cane over former years. W. S. L. & SONS.

TSKILWA, ILLS., June 15, 1883. Like an island in the desert is my report on sorghum for this part of the country, as I am the only one that has planted more than half an acre of cane as far as I can learn. Planted ten acres in 1882; got 100 acres this year—30 of Orange and 20 of Amber. Planted all in June. Orange three inches high; Amber four inches. Got a splendid stand. Prospect for a good crop never better. Will report later. Yours, T. E. MCH.

ST. CHARLES, MINN., June 17, 1883. Owing to cool, moist weather small grain is doing finely and there will be plenty of straw at any rate. Corn is weedy, but doing well where seed was good. There has been a good deal of replanting done. I have planted the Early Kansas Red, the Kansas Orange and the Missouri Early Prolific cane. Have a nice stand, all sound and hope to find something better for this latitude than the Amber. The Early Kansas Red has a broomy look and I am suspicious of it, but time will tell. Is anyone selling Hedges' Bagasse Burner? One of my neighbors used one when it was dry. We, in Minnesota, need one that can be changed to a wood grate when it is wet. I. C. B.

### The Bounty on Sorghum.

We congratulate the farmers of Massachusetts upon the passage of a law giving them a bounty on sorghum or sugar beets raised for the manufacture of sugar. They can now give the making of sugar from Early Amber cane a fair trial. Unlike the beet, Amber cane can be made into sugar for direct consumption without refining, on a comparatively small scale, and with a moderate expenditure of capital. A boiler, mill, engine, clarifiers, evaporator, crystallizing tanks and centrifugals can be put up on a small scale for \$5,000 or \$10,000. Excellent sirup can be made with machinery costing, say \$1,000. Of course these sums are beyond the capacity of the average farmer, but entirely within the reach of cooperative effort.

The following is the act granting a bounty for the production of sugar beets or sorghum cane for the purpose of manufacturing sugar.

Section 1. The sum of \$1 dollar per ton of 2000 pounds shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth to any person who shall produce in this Commonwealth sugar beets or any variety of sorghum cane which shall be used in this Commonwealth in the manufacture of sugar.

Sec. 2. The sugar beets or sorghum cane produced for this purpose shall be weighed at the place of manufacture, by a sworn weigher appointed by the selectmen of the town or the mayor of the city in which the manufactory is located, and he shall be compensated for his services by the company or individual purchasing the same. Such company or individual shall keep a correct record of the name and residence of each person who delivers either of the above named crops at its or his manufactory, with the time of delivery, and the quantity measured in tons.

Sec. 3. The weigher designated in section two of this act shall, from time to time, and before the first of January of each year, transmit to the secretary of the Board of Agriculture correct lists of the persons, and their residences, who have produced and delivered at the factory of which he is weigher one or both of said products, with the number of tons produced and delivered by each person; and said secretary shall give to such persons his certificate directed to the auditor of the Commonwealth, certifying that such person has produced the stated number of tons of one or both of said products, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar therefrom and is entitled to receive from the treasury the sum of \$1 for each ton named therein.

Sec. 4. The secretary of the Board of Agriculture shall keep a correct record of the names and residences of each person to whom he issues said certificate, and the number of tons of either of the said crops grown by such person.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect upon its passage, and continue in force until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

This bounty of \$1 per ton to farmers on the raw material for the next three years ought to put this industry fairly on its feet. The delay in enacting this law will make it impossible to do more this year than to make experiments in the raising of the cane. To enable farmers to test the culture, Mr. H. B. Blackwell, 5 Park street, Boston, has procured a supply of Early Amber sugar cane seed from Rio Grande, N. J., which he will forward (post paid), to any postoffice address in Massachusetts, in one pound packages, on receipt of twenty-five cents for each pound. We hope farmers from every part of the State will send for seed, and furnish us for publication next fall, a report of the results attained. The most important facts to be desired are:

1. The date of planting.
2. The date of the maturity of seed.
3. The weight of stalks per acre.
4. The weight of seed per acre.
5. Particulars of soil, manure and cultivation.

Next year we hope that the enterprising owners of the Franklin Beet Sugar Factory will have such assurances from our farmers of a full supply of Early Amber cane as will justify them in running their factory upon a safe and profitable basis. To enable them so to do, experimental crops should be raised in all sections of the State and upon every variety of soil.

The canes should be planted in hills three feet apart, six or eight plants in a hill, about half an inch deep. Any time before June 5 will answer. Sugar cannot be made from unripe cane. But with cane, like corn, nothing is gained by planting before the soil is warm. Indeed, in every particular the culture of sorghum resembles that of corn.

Now, then, let our enterprising farmers write at once for seed. Put it in with and without superphosphate, keep an accurate record of results, and thus give the sugar industry a good send-off in Massachusetts.—*American Cultivator*.

### Growing Sorghum for Feed.

The following statement is from the first quarterly report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. The writer, Mr. G. E. Hubbard, of Pawnee county, has been growing sorghum for feed, annually, during the past six years, and has not met with a single failure. He says:

"I plant any time between May 20th to June 20th, using a corn-planter. Cultivate exactly as you would corn, and make thorough work. The plant will be ready to cut and put in shock by September 1st, at which time cut and shock the same as corn, letting it remain in the field until it is wanted for feed in the winter. It makes excellent feed at any time, and especially when the ground is covered with snow. I only feed sorghum during bad weather, unless I have an unusual supply, when I feed it at all times. It makes a very rich food, and all kinds of stock will eat it with a relish, eating it clean, stalks and leaves.

"Another method of growing sorghum for feed is to prepare your ground by plowing fine and deep, immediately after harvest. Plant with a corn-planter as fast as you plow, until you have the number of acres you intend to put to this use. About the 1st of August the sorghum is nicely up; then harrow it thoroughly lengthwise of rows. By the 15th of August the sorghum will probably be from six to eight inches high, at which time proceed to seed the field with rye. Drill one and one half bushels per acre; then, when the cold weather comes, turn your stock upon it, and you have an excellent pasture.

"I consider this latter mode one of the best and most profitable ways of cultivating sorghum winter feed. It does away with the expensive item of harvesting. When planted on or before July 20th, the sorghum will mature before frost sets in; and a field thus planted will secure you a great amount of valuable fodder for all kinds of stock in winter.

### The Sorgho Question in Wisconsin.

The *Palmyra Enterprise*, in a recent issue alludes to the fact that most of the sirup that was first produced from the sorghum cane had a peculiar flavor to which the consumer and no particular natural affinity, and he as naturally concluded that sorghum was of but little consequence, and would not use it. This sentiment, for a time, seemed to prevail, and the whole business most certainly would have been in oblivion to-day had it not been that a few adherents were true to their faith and moved to solve the problem. Now, to-day, it is no longer a question whether good and profitable sweets may be produced from sugar cane grown in this climate; but the question is, "How can it be produced to the best advantage, and in the most profitable way?"

Those of our readers who have any interest in the making of sugar and sirup from northern sugar cane, should send to J. T. Calhoun & Co., 1026 North Main street, St. Louis, for their illustrated catalogue of the latest improved and standard sorghum machinery, consisting of mills and evaporators of all sizes. The catalogue is sent free to all applicants, and contains much information, both on cultivating and harvesting the plant. Mention this paper when you write.

## Agricultural.

### The Texas Bluegrass.

BY DR. A. GATTINGER, BOTANIST.

Bureau of Agriculture, Statistics, Mines and Immigration, Nashville, Tenn.

This species of Bluegrass (*Poa archifera Torr*) grows abundantly in the interior of Texas, from San Antonio to the Red river, extending west to the Rocky Mountains. It resembles greatly our common or Kentucky Bluegrass, but is in all its parts larger and more robust. The flower spikelets are interwoven with a delicate silky wool, resembling threads of cobweb, from whence it receives its botanical species-name—cobwebby-archifera. The panicle is also more elongated than that of the Kentucky Bluegrass—sometimes six or seven inches long. The blades of the root and stem and the numerous stolons or runners measure in length from eighteen inches to two feet, and, in the vicinity of Dallas, this grass attains its full growth in the beginning of May.

The geological formations, and consequently the soils, of Texas, are nearly the same as of the western part of our State, being, in fact, the southern and southwestern extension of the cretaceous and tertiary which occupy the entire surface of West Tennessee, with the exception of a narrow belt of alluvium along the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The superior quality of this grass for pasturage and hay making is strikingly evident from the deep green coloring and pliability of stalk and foliage, and the ample development of the panicle. It is one of the earliest of all grasses, and

in mild winters it affords an abundant pasturage. It stands well the severest droughts by which the plateau of Texas is so often visited, which put the endurance of its vegetation to the severest test.

The common or Kentucky Bluegrass is preeminently a limestone-loving plant, and it does not succeed well in sandy soils. The Texas Bluegrass, growing on lighter soils, may therefore reasonably be expected to find a congenial soil and climate in West Tennessee, and to become, if once fairly established, a very valuable acquisition to our farming resources.

With a view to aid the introduction of this grass, the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State has procured a limited amount of the still very rare and precious seed, and will shortly distribute it.—*Southern Industries*.

### Hungarian Grass.

The present month offers an excellent opportunity to those who are scarce of meadow, or where the catch has not been good, to sow Hungarian grass. This is not only an excellent green forage crop, but when properly cured, makes a sweet, nutritious hay. We are fully persuaded our farmers do not grow enough. There are various opinions about its nutritive qualities compared with timothy. We do not consider Hungarian grass as a nutritive as timothy, but it bears a far heavier crop to the acre, making up in quantity what it lacks in quality. It is also an excellent crop to clean land and to tone down a piece of land that has a tendency to grow too rank a crop of straw. The trouble about Hungarian grass is that it is not generally cut at the proper time. Half a bushel should be sown to the acre, about the middle of June, and if cut right, makes fine hay, and on good land should yield from two to three tons per acre. It should be cut when in the first blow, before any seed is formed; wilt in the swath the same as clover, and make in the cock. The stalk will then be nearly solid and the hay very heavy, and it will be green as grass. If cured in this way, it is excellent feed for horses and cows. But if allowed to turn yellow and form seed, it is the same as any other grain, and will, of course, injure a horse the same as if he were fed wheat in the bundle to excess; and for this reason we often hear of the injurious effects resulting from feeding Hungarian grass—that is, when it is cut too old and fed indiscriminately. When harvested at the proper time, there is no more danger in feeding it to stock than clover or timothy. If cut at the proper time, it will sometimes sprout up and make good fall feed, or a green crop to turn under. If an early crop is cut, it may be cut a second time for seed, but it will be short and will scarcely pay. Hungarian grass comes in as a seasonable sowing crop, and every farmer should have an acre or so on hand to feed milk cows and horses when they come up at night. The crop pays.

A successful farmer raises large crops because his land is in good condition to produce them. He brings his land into good condition by the use of a fertilizer, which nature has provided to supply just what his land needs to make it rich. Of course it is possible for a man with a farm of remarkable fertility still to fail of success, simply because of the lack of personal fitness necessary to success in any business. And I might add a few reasons why the greatest number of our farmers do not succeed: That they are not active and industrious; they are slothful in everything; they are wedded to old methods; they do not curry their horses; they have no shelter for their stock; they starve the calf and milk the cow; they have no method or system; they do not read the best books and newspapers; they take no pleasure in their work and regard labor as a misfortune.

Farmers in the West are not like our eastern brethren. They must have 100 acres under the plow, or they think that they are raw farmers. They have many acres under the plow and many loads of manure in their barnyard and they never get time to draw it out and spread it on their land. "Oh! we must break more land. We don't get wheat enough; we are running in debt." Why is this? It is because they have more land than they can attend to, and more manure than they can get around in their barnyard. The old land has run down to ten bushels per acre, while the new land will reach twenty to twenty-five. Some farmers in this country actually have manure enough to cover the plow land six inches deep.

J. L. D. asks for the best mode of destroying stumps of trees that have lately been cut, and how are they burned by petroleum. A. The method by which stumps are removed by petroleum consists in allowing the stumps to become completely saturated with petroleum, and then setting them on fire. The method by using saltpeter consists in boring holes into the head of the stump and putting into each 1 ounce of saltpeter, and after leaving it to become wet and penetrate the substance of the stump, the latter is set on fire, when it will be completely consumed.—*Scientific American*.

The potato crop is promising in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn. It is estimated that over 150,000 barrels will be shipped from that locality this season.

## The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

### A Sheep Fair.

At the last meeting of the Missouri State Wool-growers' Association a committee was appointed to confer with the Sedalia Fair Association, with a view to concerted action in the matter of attractive premiums at the next fair at that place. It might puzzle an outsider to know just why the State Association should select, over and above all other fairs, that held at Sedalia, but it was done, and we hope the outcome will not only justify the action taken, but result so satisfactorily this year as to warrant its continuance. Nay, more, we hope to see it develop into something of larger growth and to vastly more of State importance than so far as we know, has yet been suggested. We would like to see inaugurated a

### STATE SHEEP FAIR.

at which our many enterprising breeders and stockmasters could not only show their sheep, but do it in large numbers, and not so much for exhibition as for sale. At such a gathering there might and could be placed on sale thousands of native sheep and hundreds of breeding rams and ewes, and if such were done, it would attract buyers by the score from the West and South that would clean out every head offered. The idea is not a new one by any means, but it is one worthy the consideration of the sheep men of Missouri, which, if put into practice, would do more to develop the industry in the State than other one thing. Sedalia is moreover a good point at which to hold it, being not only centrally located, but having railroad and shipping facilities equal to any point in the State. The idea is simply suggested, and we would like to have it discussed, both by those interested and the press.

The following is a list of the premiums offered by the united associations for this fall's fair in that city, as found in the *Bazaar*:

LONG WOOLS.	
1 Best Buck, 2 years old and over	\$10 00
Second best.....	6 00
2 " Buck, 1 year old and over	9 00
Second best.....	4 00
3 " Ewe, 1 year old and over	7 00
Second best.....	3 00
4 " Pair of Lambs.....	5 00
Second best.....	3 00
MIDDLE WOOLS.	
6 Best Buck, 2 years old and over	12 00
Second best.....	6 00
7 " Buck, 1 year old, under 2.....	9 00
Second best.....	4 00
8 " Ewe, 2 years old and over	10 00
Second best.....	5 00
9 " Ewe, 1 year old and under 2.....	7 00
Second best.....	3 00
10 " Pair Lambs.....	5 00
Second best.....	3 00
FINE WOOLS.	
11 " Buck, 2 years old and over	12 00
Second best.....	6 00
12 " Buck, 1 year old and under 2.....	9 00
Second best.....	4 00
13 " Ewe, 2 years old and over	10 00
Second best.....	5 00
14 " Ewe, 1 year old and under 2.....	7 00
Second best.....	3 00
15 " Pair Lambs.....	5 00
Second best.....	3 00
SWEETSTAKES, LONG WOOLS.	
16 " Buck and 5 Ewes.....	15 00
Second best.....	10 00
SWEETSTAKES, MIDDLE WOOLS.	
17 " Buck and 5 Ewes.....	15 00
Second best.....	10 00
SWEETSTAKES, FINE WOOLS.	
18 " Buck and 5 Ewes.....	15 00
Second best.....	10 00
FAT SHEEP.	
19 " Three fat sheep, for mutton, one from breeders, all of one breed and raised by one man.....	10 00
Second best, all one breed and owned by one man.....	5 00
PRIVATE PREMIUMS.	
20 By the Pettis county court, premium to be awarded by practical butchers, for the best fat ewe, any age or breed.....	15 00
Second best.....	10 00
21 By Rev. R. W. Geary, for best Merino Buck and 5 Ewes.....	50 00
Second best.....	25 00

It is understood that Mr. Geary, who is one of our largest sheep growers, will not compete for the premium offered by him, but reserves the right of naming the awarding committee.

### The Way to do it.

In our editorial columns last week we made reference to the dissensions among sheep men as to whether they should sell their wool at home or send it east, one side contending that they got better prices and quicker returns by avoiding the eastern men. We suggested the propriety of keeping it at home and manufacturing it here with our own capital, and assigned a number of good reasons why such should be done. Since then we have the following sensible advice to the producers of the Pacific coast as to their duty in like circumstances from the San Francisco *Merchant*:

When we study the reports of the Eastern wool market the dependent condition of our home market becomes plain. We see by the Eastern papers that there is a determined effort to keep Eastern buyers away from San Francisco. This will force our wools to be consigned. The moment they are shipped they contract additional expenses, and these expenses never stop accumulating until the wool is sold, let it be soon or late. When we look at the magnitude of the wool interest of California, and its dependence on about twelve to fifteen men coming from the East to buy its products, it cannot be denied that it is truly in a bad state. We think it is time that California should wake up and look to her interests, and begin to encourage more than ever enterprises for manufacturing woolen goods of all descriptions. We should start more small, medium-sized factories, and make goods to suit any

market. If San Francisco should be over-stocked, sell the goods in other markets. There is always a demand for well-made goods. We advise the building of four-set-mills. A four-set mill will manufacture from 350,000 to 400,000 pounds of wool a year, and a mill of the above denomination can be started and run with a capital of \$50,000, purchasing and paying for everything new, and having a surplus capital to run the business. A factory of this kind cannot go wrong in manufacturing blankets, flannels, repellants, shawls, stockings, yarns, cashmere, hosiery, fancy knitting yarn, etc. All the above can be made at a profit at present prices of wool and goods of 15 to 20 per cent. net. Goods of the above description can be made in San Francisco cheaper than any city in the United States and put in competition with any goods in any market in this country. A factory of the above dimensions, run as it should be, with the strictest economy, will net an average annual profit of \$15,000 or \$20,000, and probably more. If more mills can be started here it will create a manufacturers' wool market. The home trade wool will be sold direct from the dealers to the manufacturers, and sold on its merits, as every sack would be handled by practical men, thus giving the wool growers the actual value of their wool, and would encourage them to get up their wools right and in good order, knowing they would be paid for so doing.

### Missouri the Best Ram Breeding State.

If, next to Vermont and New York, Missouri is not the best State in the Union for thoroughbred Merino rams we would like to know the reason why; but whether it is or no, the day is not distant when it not only will be, but when it will excel even those two States. The reasons therefor are numerous and but a few need be mentioned.

The future home of the sheep industry in the United States is in the South and West; its contiguity thereto as compared with the States mentioned, is a valuable consideration to those who would save in transportation, time, and money; the mildness of its climate, with its native and tame grasses, affording opportunity for pasturage at least nine months in the year, and its abundance of cheap corn and oats render it the healthiest and most economical State in the Union for the raising of a very high quality of breeding sheep.

Its proximity to the wool-growing pastures of the Great South and Greater West, however, lends value to its acclimating influences, in that it is not so far north as Vermont or New York by hundreds of miles, hence its winters are not so cold nor so long; moreover its latitude approaches more closely to that of Texas and Colorado than any other great breeding State, hence its summers whilst not so hot or dry, approximate them, and wool-growers in those and adjacent States and territories are considering these things. A late number of the *Wool-Grower* says: "In Texas there are quite a few breeders of high reputation, raising sheep from the best blooded grades of the country and they have rams to sell, not sufficient to supply the whole demand by any means, but in considerable numbers. There are others raising high grades of merit, and to parties who aim to breed no better than good grades we should certainly advise them to look at home before seeking what they want elsewhere, not that we have any great faith in grades, but that home grades are better than imported grades of the same breeding."

In purchasing home rams the parent stock can be seen and a better judgment formed by the purchaser than can be formed of animals selected for the trade from other States; the danger of their being found useless for breeding purposes is less; the possibility of their being culls or diseased is also reduced to a minimum, chances in other ways are less and there is no danger of loss by accident. This latter is not a great danger, for sheep adapt themselves to Texas without much loss, but there are chances that for some time after they are brought in, they are unfit for service, sometimes causing an additional outlay for more vigorous animals which are down to a Texas basis.

Next to those raised on the ground where they are to be used, it is best to purchase those which have been wintered here or come in the spring. These will be found better than the late arrivals, from their having time to get used to the change. This we know from close observation and experience to be an advantage not to be despised, for it is pitiful for a flockmaster to be obliged to take whatever is offered the day they are turned into the flocks. Consider where your rams are to come from now, you have time now, and leisure now. Take your pick now and let others take chances hereafter.

### The Sheep Gad, or Bot-fly.

During the latter part of June, and through the month of July, the sheep will be noticed standing with their noses to the ground, shaking their heads, and stamping, and occasionally running violently as if in delirium. The cause of these actions is a small fly, resembling an overgrown housefly, which is endeavoring to deposit its eggs or larvae in the sheep's nostrils.

It has been generally taught that this fly deposited only eggs, which hatched into grubs or larvae in the nostril; but Prof. Riley has shown (Missouri) that sometimes, at least, the eggs are hatched in the body of the fly, and are deposited as living maggots.

In either case the grubs very soon make their way upward into the frontal sinuses of the head, where they attach themselves, by hooks, to the membranes which line these cavities, and there live and grow by feeding upon the mucus secreted by these membranes, much as the bot-fly of the horse lives when attached to the membranes of the stomach. It is claimed by some writers that the sheep bot-fly does little or no injury, but this claim will not be indorsed by those who have seen the frantic efforts of the sheep to avoid the fly in the summer, and the sneezing and coughing caused by their efforts to get rid of the matured grubs in the spring. There is no doubt that these grubs sometimes become so abundant as to cause the death of the sheep.

The best remedy against this insect yet known is to place small logs in the sheep pasture, having holes bored in them about eight inches apart and three inches deep, with a two inch auger, and

to keep salt constantly in the bottoms of these holes, and smother their edges about twice a week with pine tar. The sheep, in trying to get the salt, will smear their noses with tar, the odor of which will drive the flies away.—*Buckeye Shepherd, in Farm and Fireside.*

### Sheep Notes.

A V trough, with the inside smeared with soft tar, should be used for salting sheep; the tar will effectually drive away the fly, which annoys the sheep and deposits the larvae of the grub; you get rid of two pests at one time.

Several sheep belonging to Christopher Lander, of Wayland, New York, were killed by dogs recently. The least mutilated parts were dressed and cooked and the entire family ate the meat, when all were taken sick with symptoms of hydrophobia and the father and one child died in great agony.

Examine the flock. As the season is a wet and late one, foot-rot is likely to occur. If it does appear, pare away the hoof until the diseased part can be wiped clean and dry, and then anoint with a salve made of finely-pulverized blue vitriol, mixed with lard and a little pine tar. Examine the flock once a week, and continue the use of the salve for two or three weeks, if necessary.

Kid-rearing for the glove market is a most important business in France. The kids are the objects of the greatest solicitude, going far beyond the care of children in this highly-civilized country, being fed wholly on milk during their short life, fed coarser food should give a corresponding quality to their skins, and lest their precious skins should be scratched or abraded by rubbing against hedges or rocks, they are carefully confined under coop.

Sixty thousand pounds of wool was sold in Coleman during the week at prices ranging from 15 cents for fine to 22 cents for fine medium. G. W. Mahoney sold his clip round, at 21 cents. On Tuesday morning there were still thirty thousand pounds in the store of Coleman, Simpson & Co.'s. The largest clips in the country are still held by the growers.

—*Coleman (Texas) Voice.*

Sheep can be folded in a sheep orchard with great advantage to the trees. Make a movable fence to inclose, say, one sixth or one quarter of an acre at a time for fifty sheep, and feed and pasture on it for three or four days, and then move on. Food must be given in addition to pasture, and the manuring the land gets will be worth more than to apply sheep manure from under a shed. This conclusion is the result of an experiment by Professor E. W. Stewart.

In Indiana the keeping of sheep for wool and mutton is steadily increasing. According to the United States census of 1880, there were in that State, 1,029,570. In 1882 the Indiana Bureau of Statistics reported 1,092,701. In 1879 the wool clip of the State was 3,894,125 pounds; in 1880 it was 4,883,648 pounds, and in 1882 it rose to 5,085,450, but for some reason the average fleece seems to have been lighter in 1882 than it was in 1880, for otherwise the clip should have been 101,130 pounds more than was reported.

The *Textile Record* puts it briefly thus: "It is marvellous how sheep and wool-growing have increased in this country within the past fifteen or twenty years. In 1880 there were only about 23,000,000 sheep in the United States. We now have nearly 30,000,000. In 1880 the wool clip amounted to only 60,000,000 pounds; to-day it is near 300,000,000 pounds—an increase within this period of over two-fold of sheep and five-fold in the production of wool, giving unmistakable evidence of our advance in this industry."

It is much easier to run a pound of tallow off a sheep than to feed a quarter of a pound on it. Hence the importance of enforcing gentle handling of your flocks by your herders. We have known herders to rush sheep out of a corral in the morning, as if shot out of a gun, under the insane delusion that they needed exercise, as if an average Texas sheep did not take enough out-door exercise every day in its life. The fattest and best conditioned flocks generally, are those that take things easy, and are not everlastingly running races with herders and shepherd dogs.

It is said that "the flesh of the sheep is the best meat in the world; it is also the poorest. A lean, thin sheep, that has outlived its usefulness as a wool-bearer, and been sold down by the relentless knife as a member of the pasture ground, and consigned to the pot, affords an unsavory and unpalatable meat, which has taught many to loathe the name of mutton and abominate its smell. On the other hand, the aromatic flavors of wild fowl, or the sweet juices of a short-horn sirloin, can surpass the virtues of Southdown mutton and fatness. It is sweeter to the palate, more digestible and more nutritious than any other variety of flesh food."

In our last issue we gave a short extract from the U. S. *Economist* advising farmers to cross their Merinos with the English mutton breeds, and contended it would result in serious loss to follow such advice. This week the *Economist* unwittingly proves that its advice was wise. Commenting on the London wool sales it says:

"From London we learn that clothing is firm. Carpet and English combing dull. Some kinds of English wool are now lower than for seventy years. Think of that. Going away back to the Napoleonic wars to get the same level."

Think of that, indeed. Advising our farmers to grow wool that is now so low that we have to go back seventy years to find a level! And at the same time, the telegrams in the *Economist* announce that Australian fine wools are selling up to March prices, with "bidding spirited and prices firm."—*Michigan Farmer.*

Messrs. Lythall and Mansell, secretaries of the Shropshire Sheep-breeders' Flock-book, inform us (*Shropshire Chronicle, England*), that the breed of sheep is fast finding favor with the Canadians and Americans, and that already numerous parties from both these countries are buying up largely some of the best they can secure. The first consignment, consisting of sixty shearing ewes and six shearing lambs, selected with the greatest care from some of the best flocks in their native country, left these shores last week in the Leyland steamship Istan, the exporters being Mr. W. Miller and Mr. R. C. Calcutt, both of Canada. The latter gentleman, who has hitherto bred Cotswolds, has decided to replace them by Shropshires, in order to

meet the great present demand for mutton with plenty of good lean meat suitable for the English market. The purchases were made through Messrs. Lythall and Mansell, and Mr. Alfred Mansell personally superintended the shipping at Liverpool.

Delaune wool is now commanding higher prices than any other grade. The *Pittsburgh Stockman* says: Delaune wool is very generally of considerable length. It is a regular product of the Merino family of sheep, yet on a large percentage of our fine wool flocks it is not grown. In order to class as coming and delaine wool the fleece must admit of combing, that is, must have sufficient length and strength of staple to be drawn out in parallel fibres in the process. The delaine is simply a shorter combing, and the two are usually classed together. Manufacturers give a decided preference for these wools for the production of high-class goods. In grading fine unwashed, especially when the fleeces are heavy, no fine delaine is made, as the process of working fine delaine is expensive, and manufacturers buy their fine delaine washed, as they have less scouring, sorting and expense to put on the pounds if they buy washed, than if they buy unwashed fine delaine. The sample represents rather a high grade and might class as fine delaine, if the fleeces were heavy; but the sample indicates light fleeces, and if they were light and not too highly bred, they might squeeze into the medium combing and delaine. The wool has the length and elasticity of delaine. No fine delaine is made out of early shorn or fat sheep wool.

HOW TO DETECT SCAB.—A Texas wool grower says: "For the information of those who have never met with any scab in sheep, and who may wish to purchase, we give the following infallible indications of the disease: Badly diseased sheep are easily detected by the wool dropping off, and hanging in rags, while along the edges of the denuded skin is a crusty scurf, but where an animal is but recently infected it shows no such signs. It would be well to visit the flock early in the morning before they stir about, and observe them closely as they get up. If upon getting up you notice that any of the sheep reach around and scratch on the shoulder and hip, and that those places show clean rubbed spots in the wool, the sheep has undoubtedly contracted scab and you should act on the knowledge. We would advise no one to purchase sheep without first making this close examination, as even this may not protect you against buying freshly infected sheep."

## The Apiary.

### Is Bee-Keeping too Hard for Women?

In answer to this question, we publish the following extracts from a letter to the editor of *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*: "I was in delicate health, every summer sick with nervous prostration (caused by teaching during winters) and malaria fever; and to overcome both difficulties, we exchanged our home in the rich San Bernardino valley for one in the mountains. I started bee-keeping with two swarms of black-bees, and as they were moved fifty miles in June, they reached home in a sad plight—broken combs, drowned bees; but by knowledge gained from A. B. C. and *Gleanings*, I built them into strong colonies, and had honey enough for home use. Sick six weeks in July and August, of 1879. Next year I made one new swarm, and honey enough to buy our flour for a year. Sick again in August and September. Doctor thought it impossible for me to recover, and for several months my arms were paralyzed; but by spring I could drag myself about, but oh, so feebly! and I would work amongst the bees, which I increased to five swarms. Day by day my strength increased, and nothing seemed to bring it back so much as the out-door exercise which the cares of bees necessitated. That winter I taught school. In the spring I went back to my bees; increased them to fourteen strong swarms, and three light, which lived through the most severe winter ever known in southern California. In 1882 the swarms were increased to forty. We extracted over a ton of California buckwheat honey, and realized \$143 from what we sold. White sugar was a failure, owing to spring cold and summer drought. But the main point to be deduced from the above is, that I am well, and owe it principally to daily exercise in the open air, which my care of bees makes necessary. I love the work, and am happy in doing it, and mean to make it, in the coming year, my chief means of support. There is much hard work to be done, and some suffering from stings, but the last is mitigated by turning smoke upon the spot, after taking out the sting. I know you are skeptical about the smoke, but I have tried it upon persons who had large swellings, and were made sick, until I told them about using the smoker."

We have a new honey-house, a railroad and car, by whose aid the frames of honey will be relieved of their sweets through the extractor, replaced in the car, and pushed back to the hives. As there is a slight descent to the honey-house, gravity will help to move the car. I am fortunate in never having had a case of robbing, or moths. The only real difficulty is in losing queens when extracting. I shall have to use separators to keep the queens from combs to be extracted."—*Mrs. W. W. W.*

San Bernardino, Cal. Upon the foregoing, editor Root comments as follows:—"I do believe that the great secret of deliverance from ills of both body and mind is some open air exercise, with the enthusiasm you show in your letter. Show me an invalid with enthusiasm in bees, berries, flowers, or the like; and if the enthusiasm is great enough to induce him to push all his remaining energies right into the work, every waking moment, it scarcely matters what the disease is, nature will soon begin to assert herself, and a natural process of building up and growth will commence, and with it comes happiness, joy, and a spirit of thanksgiving to God the Creator. When you get so busily absorbed in some healthful work that you forget your disease, it will forget you, and go off. I have been through it, and know whereof I speak."

Why is the Baptist Church like a beaver's hut? Because there is only one entrance to it, and that is under water.

## MILLETS

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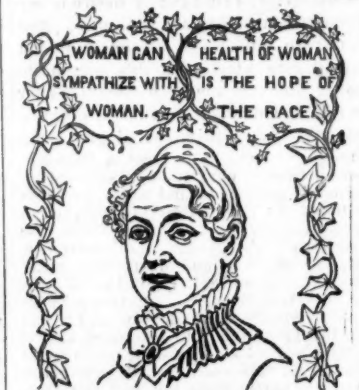
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Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods. PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

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Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 235 and 237 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this page.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S FEMALE PILLS cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver, &c. Sold by all Druggists.

March on, March on to Victory.

Under date of Nov. 21, 1882, Mr. Albert W. Handy, of Pratt and Whitney Company, Hartford, Conn., writes:—

"Having been a great sufferer from a severe attack of Kidney disease, and endured for a long time the intense pain, many aches, and extreme weakness that always attend this dread disease, including the terrible backache, after trying doctors' prescriptions and many other so-called cures, without gaining any benefit, I was finally persuaded to take Hunt's Remedy; and, after using it a very short time, I find myself entirely relieved from the backache and other pains; and, better than all the other improvements in my general health, my Kidney disease is cured. It affords me great pleasure to recommend Hunt's Remedy to all who may be suffering as I have been, as it is a safe and reliable medicine for Kidney disease."

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Mr. C. T. Melvin, of Providence, R. I., says:—"Believing, as I do, that an honest indorsement of all you claim for the virtues of Hunt's Remedy, I will pleasure attest to the fact that its action in restoring a healthy condition to diseased Kidneys and Liver is, in my case, little less than marvellous."

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and so on up to thousands, that Hunt's Remedy is incomparably the best Kidney and Liver medicine known.

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contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

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Cane Seed—Early Kansas Red. The earliest cane grown—two to three weeks earlier than Early Amber; not injured by drought; quantity and quality of syrup equal to any variety. No suckers. Yields from 25 to 30 bushels of seed per acre. Especially recommended for northern and western cane-growers, and for stock. Terms—4 lbs by mail \$1.00, post-paid; 5 cents per lb., by express or freight at purchaser's expense. Order early. Address Russell, Russell & Son, Kansas.

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THE BEST IN THE WEST at the Southern Hotel Bath Rooms, South Fifth Street. Open from 6 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock p. m.

## Horticultural.

## The Wilson's Albany Strawberry.

ED. RURAL WORLD: I have before me a copy of your valuable paper, forwarded by Mr. Kiely, of your city. I have carefully read his article, and, with special attention, his remarks about the Scarlet strawberry raised at Benton, Ark. Here, we supposed from the quality of the fruit sent from Arkansas, that those soft berries were the only ones that could be raised there.

Mr. Hollister's vigorous defense of the "Wilson" is heartily endorsed by every man who handles the fruit in this market. Through this entire season it is the only variety that has reached this point in good order, and the only one that would bear reshipment. We have shipped Tennessee berries to Grand Forks, Dakota, but have always selected Wilsons for the purpose. Downing, Monarchs, Sharpless and all others may have a delicate flavor, that would tickle the palate of the epicure when fully ripened on the vine and served at once, but from a commercial point of view they are all far inferior to the Wilson. Its brilliant color, even shape and firm texture—giving it good ripening qualities—are all in its favor, and it is emphatically the strawberry for the masses, and throughout the states of Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin its hold on the great growers of berries is stronger than ever; so much so, that the fancy varieties are being dropped and more Wilson planted this year proportionally than ever before.

It would be vastly to the advantage of the fruit growers of Arkansas, if they would raise this "Prince of Berries." It would open up a market to them that is now practically closed. And only by a thorough showing up of its merits can the advantage of this variety be fully known.

Experts may recommend other varieties, and they may have good points, but the actual test is the market. And we know by experience, the best thus far offered is the Wilson.

G. W. BARNETT.

Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1883.

COL. N. J. COLMAN: The funeral of Chas. Carroll Fulton, editor and proprietor of the *Baltimore American*, took place yesterday, and was an occasion of unwonted interest and sorrow to the whole community of this city and State. The life and career terminating at a silent tomb in the antique cemetery of Greenwood, is so intimately connected and interwoven with the history of this city, and the nation, with American politics, journalism, railways, and the introduction of the telegraph, with the mighty steps of progression taken in the last forty years, that it is not to be wondered that tributes of sympathy and veneration should have flown, in thick and fast, on the grave of one brave and true man who had so nobly fought the battles of a stormy life, and ended his course so universally beloved by the whole community. Whatever tokens of love and friendship the living can offer to a departed friend and trusted leader at the threshold of the grave, was surely done at this occasion; a mound of fragrant flowers wrought into the most exquisite designs, was left upon the newly filled grave. There has never been an occasion at which the richness and artistic talent of the floral trade, and profession of Baltimore could be displayed to greater and more striking extent. The array of floral designs was the finest, most elaborate display the writer ever saw. To him it was a gratifying sight to see a calling, to which so many years of labor of his life had been devoted, so glorious a realization of the dreams of his youth.

Yet amidst all the array of taste of beauty which only wealth can bestow, there was a small, insignificant offering, a bunch of wheat, tied by a white silk ribbon, the offering of a poor colored woman, tendered in primitive simplicity of her heart at the house of mourning. This was truly the widow's mite, of which the Saviour said that she had given more than all the rich. As such, it was accepted and cherished by the mourning family circle, and taken from the richly decorated casket, by the youngest daughter of the deceased, a memento of a beloved father whose works have been a blessing to the world, and will follow him.

Baltimore, Mo., June 11, 1883.

## Flowers and Insects.

In these days, after the very elaborate and ingenious demonstrations of the relations of flowers and insects, it is scarcely any longer doubted that the intimate economy of both has been modified and adapted directly with reference to the needs and habits of each; that the flowers have developed color, scent, and intricate devices of structure, and that the insects, in order to attract and entrap the insects, in order that they may propitiously visit them may be cross fertilized, improved, and more widely distributed; that on the other hand the insects have become modified in shape and instincts to adapt themselves more commodiously to the various flowers, a process that has secured in nature a great variety of forms and habits among insects, and that these introactive influences are ceaselessly active.

Naturalists are inclined to think that the evolution of flowers, by which we now find three ways of fertilization created, viz., self-fertilization, wind fertilization (anemophily), insect fertilization (entomophily), has followed exactly this last mentioned order. That in earlier ages plants were all self-fertilized, that wind fertilized plants mark the next steps in advance, perhaps, and that insect fertilized plants, developed the beauty of color and form last of all in the struggle for existence.

At this point, Mr. Ed. Heckel, a French botanist, enters a protest, contending that colors of flowers have not been evolved with any reference to the perceptions of insects. And he instances the brilliancy of the Alpine flowers, where he maintains there are no insects or too few to effect the results claimed by the evolutionists.

But recently M. Ch. Musset has spent four years of close observation in these altitudes, and affirms that insects are not

absent or even rare at elevations of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and that the flower visitors, the Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, and Diptera, were more numerous than the other orders. Further the comparative rarity of insects at high elevations is exactly calculated to produce a sharper competition among the flowers, and lead to the production of more brilliant and conspicuous tints. M. Heckel still insists upon the insufficiency of the cause assigned, and of course he may be right, but the presumption is against him at present. His own explanation seems at any rate deficient, being that "the solar radiations are more intense than in the plains." This might, it seems natural to think, affect the colors of the insects as well as those of the flowers, but they are as a rule southerly and dark. At any rate, the brilliant skies of Persia, Arabia, and the Sahara have not produced a brilliant flora and fauna.—*Scientific American*.

## The Culture of Apples.

When advised to set more apple trees the average farmer answers: "Orchards do not pay. If apples are selling at a good price, it is the year my trees do not bear, and when I do have a good crop apples are so cheap that they scarcely pay for picking."

Something of truth in that, but it is not quite the truth. When apples are at the lowest price a man can make pretty good wages in picking, assorting and barreling them, even though he has but a small share of the products of the orchard for his labor.

The day's labor spent in an apple orchard usually yields better pay to the farmer than any other farmer work that he does. Compare the time necessary to get a barrel of apples ready for market, and that required to grow and harvest a barrel of potatoes.

The increased demand for apples for exportation is likely to make better markets and better prices for this fruit in the future than we have had in years of plenty in the past. The evaporators or fruit driers, and the conversion of cider into apple jelly, enable those whose temperance principles would not allow them to make cider to be used as abeyance to feel that they can now convert their cider apples into a wholesome food.

Better cultivation and better varieties of fruit will make better crops and better prices. In the matter of fruit, also, increased supply seems to create an increased demand. Witness the quantities of strawberries, cranberries and other small fruit now sold in our markets, and then think of the time thirty years ago, when scarcely one-tenth as much was sold, and yet prices have not declined very much.

Of all our fruits none other is as valuable as the apple. It can be had in perfection at almost all seasons of the year; it can be eaten raw or cooked in a variety of ways; it is healthful and nourishing and it can be found in the greatest variety of flavors, enough to suit all tastes. Therefore, we repeat, plant out more apple trees; get good, healthy trees, grafted with good varieties of fruit; put them in good soil; prepare the land carefully, and give the trees good care, and you will find that they will prove profitable.—*Am. Cultivator*.

## Strawberry Worms and Bugs.

The worm which was described as so damaging to the strawberries around Carbondale and which we failed to recognize by our correspondent's description, is a myriapod, or thousand-legged worm. On searching for these worms in Mr. Parker Earle's berry field, we were fortunate enough to find a specimen about an inch and a half long, ensconced in a large Sharpless berry. The worm attacks the ripe berries leaving only a small hole, about the one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, to show his entrance, and feeds on the inside of the berry. The one we found had formed a cavity the size of a Lima bean and was readily recognized by Mr. Frank Earle. The injury done by the worm in this vicinity is slight in comparison with that effected by the tarnished plant bug. This little insect, about one-quarter of an inch long, changing from a green color to a dirty brown as it grows, passes the winter in the perfect or mature state, among rubbish, commencing its depredations as soon as vegetation starts. On Mr. Earle's berry field we found immense quantities of these bugs, a sweep of the hand through the foliage seldom failing to catch several of them. They make havoc by sucking the juice from the tip of the berry, causing it to dry up and the berry to be disfigured or knotty, and checking its growth. No publication that we can find as authority, not even Mr. Wm. Saunders' new work on the "Insects Injurious to Fruits," makes any mention of either of the above insects in connection with the strawberry.

Two big losses have caused this county to lose this season not less than \$40,000 to \$50,000. The point of interest now is, how to avoid the repetition of such a calamity another year.—*Farmer and Fruit Grower*.

## The Hubbard Squash.

At a recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society one of the speakers said that he did not know of a better winter squash than the Hubbard. "It is good for family use, and also good for feeding stock—better for hogs than corn. Nothing else so valuable for milk cows. I can raise much more stock on an acre of Hubbard squash than of corn, and can raise it easier. I feed it to swine and cows raw. Bugs are very fond of them, but they soon grow away from them. I save the seed and sell it to a Boston dealer for fifty cents a pound. Have shipped squashes by the car load to Boston at one cent a pound. Six to eight tons per acre is a fair yield. I used Paris green on my vines one year, and it killed the large black bugs, but not the small striped ones." Another member repels the bugs by dissolving saltpeter, and sprinkling the vines with it.

The *Farmer and Fruit Grower* says: the recent sudden appearance of rust upon the Wilson strawberry plants and the almost total destruction of the crop of that variety in several fields in this county is no great surprise to the older growers. This variety has suffered from rust repeatedly in past years and shows signs of weakness that admonish growers to plant out other and stronger varieties. The Wilson has had its day. In special localities it will still retain its former supremacy, but for field planting for market, other sorts should be tried till the right berry is found.

In choosing a wife always select one that will wash.

## American Pomological Society.

We are informed by Prof. Beal, Secretary of the American Pomological Society, that the Nineteenth Biennial Session will be held in Philadelphia, commencing Wednesday, September 12th, 1883. All horticultural, pomological, agricultural, and other kindred associations in the United States and British Provinces are invited to send delegations as large as they may deem proper, and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to present and to take seats in the convention.

A general exhibition of choice specimens of fruit is desired, six specimens of each variety being sufficient, except in fruits of unusual interest. Packages of fruits, with express charges prepaid, are to be addressed to Thomas A. Andrews, Horticultural Hall, Broad Street, Philadelphia, for the American Pomological Society.

It is to be hoped and expected that there will be a full attendance of delegates from all quarters of our country, and this will be the largest and most useful meeting ever held by the Society. The following distinguished members will prepare essays for the occasion: Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, the venerable and distinguished President of the Society; Hon. P. J. Berckmans, Georgia; Prof. T. J. Burrill, Illinois; Prof. J. L. Budd, Iowa; Col. N. J. Colman, editor *RURAL WORLD*; Prof. J. A. Comstock, Cornell University; Dr. W. G. Farlow, Harvard University; Chas. A. Green, editor *Fruit-Grower*; Samuel Hape, Atlanta, Ga.; Byron D. Halstead, *American Agriculturist*; Josiah Hoopes, Pennsylvania; Prof. W. R. Lazenby, Ohio University; Hon. T. T. Lyon, Michigan Horticultural Society; S. C. Plumb, Wisconsin; Prof. C. V. Riley, United States Entomologist; Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, New York Exposition, and Prof. S. M. Tracy, Missouri University.

There is no doubt, says the *Country Gentleman*, that this meeting of the society will prove an occasion of extraordinary interest, both on account of the conveniences of access from so many States, and the rapidly increasing inquiry in relation to the new and older fruits, which are now becoming objects of vast commerce. So long as President Wilder remains to control its movements, this society, unequalled by any organization of the kind in the world, cannot fail to be distinguished for the life and energy which have marked its sessions in past years.

## Horticultural Notes.

On an estate near Cheltenham, Eng., 500 acres have been planted to fruit, from gooseberries (33,000), and currants (167,000), to apples, damson and other plums (60,000), all for prospective jam, and sheltered by 10,000 poplar trees.

Ashes, whether leached or fresh, is one of the best fertilizers a farmer can spread on his fields or garden. A good coat of unleached ashes will increase the wheat crop from 25 to 33 per cent, while the cost of the article is often nil, and the labor of hauling and spreading it on the fields is very little.

The Germantown Telegraph says: "The cucumber, it is said will always produce more abundantly if furnished with a trellis of laths and strings for its support, as it is a climber and not a creeping-plant. Brush laid on the ground around the hills is better than no support."

All the sugar of Japan is made from sorghum, and in 1878 71,000,000 pounds were exported. The sorghum is grown on cuttings, the stalks being cut and buried in September, and sprouts are started through the winter from each point; these sprouts are cut off and planted in the spring.

The New England Farmer notes that M. Henri Grosjean, a Frenchman who has been for two years in this country studying our agricultural methods and possibilities, prophesies a great future for the vines of California, and says manufacturers in this country are injuring their own prospects by the foolish practice of putting a French label on their wines.

A new self-tending strawberry bed is the invention of a Californian. Fill with earth any sort of barrel that has been bored well all around with inch holes. Plant strawberries in every hole and in the open top, root downwards and top upwards. It is quite ornate and will keep for several months in bearing. Every child can have a keg, or several can cultivate a half barrel in common, besides industry and economy, to say nothing of sun and health.

Marshall P. Wilder, the venerable horticulturist of Boston, is credited with the following beautiful sentiment expressive of the grandness of his calling: "I would rather be the man who shall originate a luscious fruit, suited to cultivation throughout our land, and which successive generations shall partake long after I am consigned to the bosom of mother earth, than to wear the crown of the proudest conqueror who has triumphed over his fellow-men."

Plum stones, like the peach, need the influence of frost to develop their germinating powers. They should be planted as soon as the fruit is eaten, as they are not so apt to grow if they get dry. If they are now dried we would advise you to cool them in water for a day or two and then gently crack them, afterwards place them in some sand and set the box where it will freeze during the winter. In the spring those of the stones which will grow will be readily discovered, when they can be planted in the place you desire them to grow.

Apple seeds, likewise, should be planted before they become dried. If, however, they are dry, soak them for a few hours and place them on the north side of a building where they will keep frozen until spring. If they are not dry, put them in the sand and plant as soon as the season opens. This is one way, and another is to keep them in moist sand in a dry cellar. Move your fir trees this winter by digging them out with a frozen ball of earth attached to the roots. This will not retard their growth and you run no risk of losing them. Dig your holes for them before the ground freezes.

Matthew Cooke, of California, in an address on the subject of insect pests says in reference to the woolly aphis, which he charges with raising ten billions in a year, the ten numbering one quintillion, that coal oil is effective, but not safe for the vegetation, hence he advocates at 130 degrees temperature on application is effective. A trench about the tree, with

lime in it to slack in water, and then be covered up with earth, is said to be a safe remedy. For the apple leaf louse he recommends an alkaline solution of concentrated lye, one pound to a gallon of water.

A neat and simple plan of training tomatoes, especially suited to limited space, is described in *The American Gardener*:

"Set in even rows three feet apart. As soon as large enough, hill well, and close to each plant drive a forked stick, leaving about three feet above ground. On the forks the long poles firmly. To these train the vines, tying with strings, and nip off the shoots that grow too far above them. By this means every fruit will be fine, free from mud, even when heavy rains fall, and the vines keep in bearing till late in autumn. The plants are more prolific, and but little fruit is lost, as is so often the case when the vines rest on the ground. In case of early frosts, double sheets of newspapers hung over the trellises will protect the tomatoes till all are gathered."

A practical gardener makes the following important statement: "Last year, as a test of a frequent practice among growers of melons and squashes, I pinched the end of the long main shoots of the melons, squashes and cucumbers, and left some to run at their own will. One squash plant sent out a single stem, reaching more than forty feet, but did not bear any fruit. Another plant was pinched until it formed a compact mass of intermingling side shoots eight feet square, and it bore sixteen squashes. The present year a muskmelon plant thus pinched in, covers the space allotted to it, and it has set twenty-three specimens of fruit, the most of which have been pinched off. The pinching causes the female or fertile blossoms, which produce the main vines produce only the male blossoms. The difference in favor of the yield of an acre of melons treated by this pinching process may easily amount to 100 barrels."

The prospects for a good yield of fruit, this season, are exceptionally good in nearly all parts of the country. The early cherries in this vicinity were greatly injured if not entirely destroyed by late frost, but the later cherries, the peaches and the pears were only thinned out, leaving enough fruit for the trees to properly mature. Plum trees are well fruited now, and apple trees are loaded to their fullest capacity. In East Tennessee there is promise of a full crop of peaches, and in Georgia early peaches are already ripe, and the yield will be a full average. Even the Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey peach orchards are in exceptionally good condition; scarcely a complaint has come from there this season, which is the more remarkable because the crop is generally reported to be destroyed several times during the spring, but finally comes up smiling and blushing with beauty and fragrance to the tune of five or six million bushels. Pennsylvania, New York and Michigan report good fruit prospects, but in the northwest the indications are less favorable, but not seriously discouraging. Berries are doing well in all parts of the south and west, and probably in the east also, so that, with an ordinary favorable season from this time forward, there will be an abundance of berries and fruit of all kinds.

## CHAFF.

Shallow men believe in luck; strong men believe in cause and effect.

The shrewdest man buy the best of everything; they all buy Wile's Axle Grease.

A Western invitation: Come out and "blow" up with the country.

Chas. Prengue, St. Louis, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved my wife of inward weakness and indigestion."

Adam and Eve established the first Appetite Court.

The man who knows nothing of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham and her sovereign remedy for women is wanted for a juryman. The fact clearly proves that he does not read the papers.—N. H. Register.

The sacred books of the ancient Persians say: "If you would be holy instruct your children, because all the good acts they perform will be imputed to you.—Montesquieu.

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure consists of internal and external treatment at the same time and it makes the skin white, soft and smooth. It contains no poisonous drugs. \$1 at druggists.

"I don't like to have my husband chew tobacco," remarked a young married lady, "but I put up with it, for the tin foil is just too handy for anything in doing up my front curls."

U. S. Dis. Attorney Speaks.—Col. H. Walters, U. S. District Attorney, Kansas City, Mo., authorizes the following statement: "Samaritan Nervine cured my niece of spasms." Get at druggists, \$1.50.

An old farmer in Texas having said at a church meeting, "I have belonged to the church thirty years, and bless the Lord, it has never cost me a dollar," the good preacher arose and responded: "The Lord bless you—stingy old soul."

"Enjoy your life" is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

Until you are able to make a base-drum out of a fiddle, wrong will be wrong whether you call it by that name or not. You may call an emetic what you please, the effect will still be unpleasant, and you can't persuade yourself into happiness while the volcanic dose is steadily attending to business. Alice Carey says:

"Get back our meate as we measure, We cannot do wrong and feel right; Nor can we give pain and get pleasure, For justice avenges each slight."

The need of merit for promoting personal activities is due to J. C. Ayer & Co., whose line of hair is a universal beautifier of the hair. Harmless, effective, agreeable, it has taken rank among the indispensable articles of the toilet. To scanty locks it gives luxuriance; and withered hair it clothes with the hue of youth.

Learn from your earliest days to endure your principles against the perils of ridicule; you can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of laughter, than you can enjoy your life if you are in constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals to do it, however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear, do it, not for insolence, but seriously and grandly—as a man who were a soul of his own in his bosom, and did not wait for a puff of wind to blow him by the breath of fashion.—Sydney Smith.

## DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Measles, etc., etc. The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

**DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID.** A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and keeps putrescent matter, floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person. A certain remedy against all contagious cases.

Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or Internally. J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors, MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA. Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

## REMEMBER THIS.

If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well, when all else fails.

If you are constive or dyspeptic or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill, for Hop Bitters are a sovereign remedy in such complaints. If you are sick with that terrible sickness Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter or resident of a malarious district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have poor, thin, or sallow skin, bad breath, pains and aches, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, and sweetest breath, health and comfort.

In short, they cure all diseases of the Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Bright's Disease—\$500 will be paid for a case if cured by Hop Bitters.

That poor, bed-ridden, invalid wife, sister, mother or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by the use of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

## SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 26, 1881.

Brown Chemical Co. Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief having tried everything which was recommended until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been cured by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking Brown's Iron Bitters, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Can eat any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FLYNN, 30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

**BROWN'S IRON BITTERS** acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, &c. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists.

**Brown Chemical Co.**

Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trademark on wrapper.

**BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.**

## Rev. Father Wilds' EXPERIENCE.

The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother to the late eminent Just. Wilds, of Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

"78 E. 6th St., New York, May 16, 1882. Messrs J. C. Ayer & Co., Gentlemen: Last winter I was troubled with a most uncomfortable itching humor, affecting more especially my limbs, which itched so intolerably at night, and burned so intensely, that I could scarcely bear any clothing over them. I was also a sufferer from a severe catarrh and colic cough; my appetite was poor, and my system a good deal run down. Knowing the value of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by observation of many other cases, and from personal use in former years, I began taking it for the above-named disorders. My appetite improved almost from the first dose. After a short time the fever and itching were allayed, and all signs of irritation of the skin disappeared. My catarrh and cough were also cured by the same means, and my general health greatly improved, until it is now excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute these results to the use of the SARSAPARILLA, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised. I took it in small doses three times a day, and used, in addition, two bottles. I place these facts at your service, hoping their publication may do good." Z. P. WILDS.

Yours respectfully,

**AYER'S SARSAPARILLA**

Cleanses, enriches, and strengthens the blood, stimulates the action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby enables the system to resist and overcome the attacks of all *Scrofulous Diseases*, Eruptions of the Skin, Rheumatism, Catarrh, General Debility, and all disorders resulting from poor or corrupted blood and a low state of the system.

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.**

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1. six bottles for \$5.

**ERRORS OF YOUTH.**

Free of Charge for the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excesses. Any Druggist has the full particulars. Address **DAYTON & CO., N. Y.**

\$25 a month to one general agent in each country; something new; rare chance; outfit free. E. I. C. Co., 381 Canal Street, N. Y.

## AGITATOR

What Farmers & Threshermen say about the Agitator. Manufactured by J. J. CASE T. M. CO. RACINE, WIS.

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IN GRAIN, FLAX, TIMOTHY, CLOVER, AND PEAS.

**PORTABLE TRACTION STRAW-BURNING SKID ENGINES!**

We make the most Practical Straw-Burning Engine in the World.

The Popular Double Flume 4-Wheel Woodbury Horse-Power Reversible Bull Wheel. Runs either way, Low or High Speed. The BEST Power made. Ours Exclusively.

Do you live near Timber? If so, buy our "BIG PORTABLE SAW MILL."

Take it to the timber. SAVE HAULING LOGS to the Mill. 5,000 TO 10,000 FEET PER DAY.

**ALL MACHINERY WARRANTED.**

Write for Catalogue. Costs Nothing.

**\$500 IN GOLD!**

THREE REWARDS

We will pay \$25.00 in Gold to the person sending us the largest list of words that can be spelled by using any of the fifteen letters found in the words "COLLMER HUGO CO.," which appear upon our mammoth engraving "An Australian Scene."

For the second largest list, \$15.00 in Gold. For the third largest list, \$10.00 in Gold. The contest will close August 1st, 1883. If a tie occurs in the lists which entitles the sender to any one of the three rewards, that reward will be equally divided.

The Australian Scene is in colors (size 28 x 40 inches—nearly 25 feet wide and over 3 feet long), and shows the number of travelers in that country with ostriches as a motor. Those who compete for these rewards must send us thirty cents in silver or stamps, when this fine work of art will be sent by mail, neatly packed in a strong tube. The engraving is worth far more than this nominal sum, but we desire to keep a record of those who compete for the prizes and also wish to know of those who desire to know of us.

When writing for the engraving and sending your list of words ask for

**Circular of Easy Riding AUTOMATIC SPRING SIDE-BAR ROAD WAGON.**

(END VIEW OF SPRINGS.)

These springs "automatically" adjust themselves to the weight imposed.

They have the soft, flexible motion of a long spring and weigh one-third less than any other spring.

They are the lightest flexible springs, to their carrying capacity, ever produced for side-bar wagons. See list of weight and capacity in Circular.

They are manufactured from the finest crucible steel.

**Columbus Buggy Co.,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Strictly First-Class Buggies Only,**

**COLUMBUS, OHIO.**

Branch House: Kansas City, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind.

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THIRTY-SIXTH YEAR.  
BY NORMAN J. COLMAN.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT  
ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 25 cents per line of space; reduction on large or long time advertisements.  
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(Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD one of the best advertising mediums of its class in the country. This is the uniform testimony of all who have given it a trial. Many of our largest advertising patrons have used it for more than a quarter of a century, which is the highest possible recommendation of its value as an advertising medium.)

NOTICE.

No more three-cent postage stamps will be taken in payment for subscriptions. The new postal law goes into effect July first, when two-cent postage stamps will take the place of three-cent stamps, and we do not want a stock of three-cent stamps left on our hands.

READERS of the RURAL WORLD, writing to or calling upon any one advertising in our columns, will do us a favor if they will say they saw the advertisement in this paper.

TAKE the average farmer of to-day and one of forty years ago. The average farmer of to-day would have been called a wealthy man then. We well recall when a boy at home a man was accounted rich when he had sold his farm for \$3,000 cash in hand. To-day it is not an uncommon thing for a farmer to have that amount in his account in the bank besides his farm and stock.—Coffin.

ACCORDING to the Agricultural Department at Washington the average price of corn in the entire United States for eleven years, from 1871 to 1881 inclusive, was about 42¢ per bushel. The highest annual average was 64¢ in 1874, while the lowest was 31¢ in 1878. The aggregate value has increased in ten years from \$435,000,000 to 755,000,000, though the last crop was the smallest for the last seven years.

THE statement is made that the soaking of wood of which wagons are built in crude petroleum, and occasionally afterwards giving the wagons a coating of it with a brush, will add greatly to their strength and endurance. The oil penetrates the wood and makes it less liable to crack, shrink or swell. The wood-work of stage-coaches thus treated has rarely needed any repairs. For farm wagons it would probably be of great service.

WHAT are the principles that the nihilists strive for, and what is the ultimate object of this class of revolutionists, is often asked, and almost as often left unanswered, by reason of the great ignorance prevailing in other countries out of Russia on these subjects. It was with a view of gleaming some knowledge on this interesting topic, that Mr. J. W. Buel of St. Louis undertook a journey, under the most flattering auspices last year, through Russia, spending some months in the pleasant task of gathering facts concerning nihilism, which he now presents to his readers in book form in such a startling array of thrilling story, and vividly portrayed scenes, as to make the book more interesting than the wildest romance; giving pleasure to the scholar, as to the lover of well told stories, for it is but a record of facts. It treats of nihilism in all its phases, and the author handles both the royal and nihilistic persons he introduces, with unglazed hands. The book is lavishly illustrated and is well worthy a place on the shelf of every library.

THE gentleman referred to in the despatch below is probably the greatest statesman in Great Britain, not even excepting the Prime Minister, Mr. Gladstone. Nor is any Englishman held in higher esteem on this side the ocean for the soundness of his political faith and the manliness of his political conduct during the past half century. The views he expresses are moreover not those of an aspiring demagogue, nor of a shallow-pated, ill-informed place hunter, and much less are they the sentiments of one toying to the whim of an ignorant and mouthing public, or a sectional or party press.

John Bright is one of the clearest thinkers of his day, and the soundness of his views and the answerable logic of his utterances are alike catholic and irresistible. At a meeting held on the 13th instant the despatch says:

Right Hon. John Bright delivered an address at Bingley hall, Birmingham, before an audience of over 20,000 persons. More than 150 addresses of congratulation from various liberal associations were presented him. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Bright reviewed the events of the last few years, and laid stress upon the enormous advantage conferred upon the country by the repeal of the corn laws. Referring to America, Mr. Bright said: "Permit me to address a word to the iron classes of the United States. I am no enemy of the United States. I fought her battles in this country [cheers]. I sympathize with her as much now as then, almost as much as if born upon her soil. I believe the question in the United States between protective and simply revenue tariff is nearing its solution. The opinion is

growing that irresistible economic forces offering themselves for the consideration of every statesman and every intelligent man in the great republic. An extraordinary condition of things exists there. No country of any age ever experienced or dreamed of an actual surplus of revenue of £30,000,000. This fact is fatal to the high protective party. The government does not well know what to do with it."

After an eloquent allusion to the war which abolished slavery, Mr. Bright said: "I believe the next election for president will be fought on free-trade lines. The great people of the United States will declare it to be the inalienable right of every American citizen to spend his money in the cheapest markets."

DEXTER PARK SALES.

Readers of the RURAL WORLD interested in the sales of Kentucky cattle to be made at Dexter Park, Chicago, are reminded that they commence on Wednesday next, 27th June, and continue the two following days. First the Hamiltons of Flat Creek, then Senator John S. Williams and A. W. Hamilton, and on the last day T. Corwin Anderson.

MARKETING POTATOES.

The number of men who embark in the potato business as buyers and shippers, or speculators, and who lose money in the enterprise, is simply surprising. Quite a number of new or green operators, who study up the markets, figure on the local prices, and see a margin for profit, are led into the business every year. The spirit of speculation exists in every community, and only awaits a little capital to manifest itself. It is generally conceded there is nothing to be learned about the handling of the new crop, and nothing to study except purchasing at the lowest possible price so as to enlarge the margin for profits. The average speculator commences buying, secures a lot of barrels, and if they are not accessible, he has the R. R. Co. drop off a box-car at his depot and ship in bulk, and before hearing from the first shipment, or the fate of his first venture, he has another large lot on the way. Finally, the return comes from his commission man. He finds he has lost heavily. He quietly subsides, abandons the speculative field, and a new victim, equally green in the business steps in and takes his place, and a little later he in turn has some experience of a costly character. At the present time, it can be safely said that one-half the receipts of the new crop from the south arrive in a more or less damaged condition. The weather so far has been remarkably cool, and the bulk of the receipts should reach here in good order. Take Arkansas for instance, which is not so very far south of this market, and with such direct communication. Last week, in one day we witnessed at the I. M. R. R. depot several cars of potatoes in such a condition as prompted this article. One car was from Little Rock, supposedly only three days out. Before you got near this car you had to inhale the aroma of the badly decayed potato, and when you entered the car, the stench was unendurable. It was a box-car, almost air-tight when closed up.

The party who shipped this car didn't observe the conditions essential to success—did not in fact know anything about the business, for the condition of the goods indicated as much. They were worthless on arrival. Not a dollar could the receiver get bid on the car. The cost of the potatoes and the freight must have put the shipper out of pocket at least \$250. On the next track was a car of bulk from Helena, Ark. It was in a very bad condition, fully one-third rotten. The shipper, fortunately for the commission man, came along with the goods, and was more surprised than anybody else at the condition of the potatoes. It was, like the other, a box-car, air-tight, and found hot as an oven on opening the door. The shipper acknowledged that if he was not here to see it, he would not believe any commission man his car was in that condition on arrival. In each case both these parties quit the business, and just as soon as they learned the most important facts in connection with shipping. Briefly then, new potatoes must not be shipped till full grown or matured. They must be shipped only in ventilated cars or barrels. If the potatoes are wet, or very damp, or exposed to the rain, or too much sun before shipping, they are very sure to reach their destination in a badly damaged condition. They must be dry, and the cleaner the better, and it is usually better to leave the little ones in the field than ship them, as they spoil the sale of the larger ones.

WINTER WHEAT.

From reports issued by the Department of Agriculture, respecting the wheat crop, we learn that the general average of condition is 75, against 83 in May. In June, 1882, it was 90 for winter wheat. It is by States as follows: Connecticut, 92; New York, 63; New Jersey, 100; Pennsylvania, 97; Delaware, 83; Maryland, 98; Virginia, 93; North Carolina, 95; South Carolina, 95; Georgia, 96; Alabama, 95; Mississippi, 83; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 85; West Virginia, 88; Kentucky, 77; Ohio, 60; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 67; Missouri, 70; Illinois, 51; Kansas, 89; California, 88; Oregon, 90. These figures indicate the condition of the growing wheat, without reference to the loss of area by plowing up winter-killed areas.

The spring wheat area has been increased about a half million acres, or nearly 5 per cent. Wisconsin reports a

reduction of 1 per cent.; Iowa of 2 per cent.; Minnesota makes an increase of 5 per cent.; Nebraska of 7 per cent.; Dakota of 40 per cent., and Montana of 35 per cent. The spring wheat States have an acreage of nearly 10,000,000 acres.

The condition of spring wheat is everywhere high, averaging 98 per cent., the same as last year.

The area of barley is increased 5 per cent.; total acreage, about 2,350,000 acres; condition averages 97 per cent.

The increase in the area of oats is 4 per cent.; area, nearly 19,200,000 acres; condition high, averaging 96 per cent.

23D ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The fame of the St. Louis Fair, which has spread with a steady growth throughout the United States during the past quarter of a century, is now approaching the zenith of its glory; and the announcement that the 23d Annual Exhibition, opening on Monday, October 1st, and closing Saturday, October 6th, will excel in every particular all former exhibitions, is most gratifying, and greatly exceeds the most sanguine expectations of its original projectors.

The exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Poultry, Agricultural Implements and works of Art, the colossal display of the Machinery and Mechanical Department, together with the Farmers' products, Textile Fabrics, Geological, Chemical and Mineral Specimens, in conjunction with a Zoological collection of rare and valuable animals, birds and reptiles, is acknowledged by all to be the most complete illustration of our country's resources that could possibly be demonstrated by any agricultural and mechanical association in the land. The display requires over eighty-five acres, and more than one hundred exhibition halls, buildings and stables are utilized by the numerous exhibits. The Association is incorporated under the laws of the State of Missouri, with a capital stock of 1,600 shares, which is divided among one thousand and forty-three citizens of the State, whose only object is to maintain and support an Agricultural and Mechanical Fair that is second to none in the United States. The charter of the association provides, that it shall not declare dividends or divide its profits in any manner whatever; but on the contrary its surplus shall be applied to the improvement of the grounds, erecting buildings, and extending, if possible, its sphere of usefulness; all which represents, in a most practical manner, the energy and enterprise of the merchants, manufacturers and citizens of the Future Great. The annual appropriation of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

demonstrates unusual liberality on the part of the management that is unprecedented in the history of similar associations, and as no entry fee is charged for competition or exhibition in any of the numerous departments, the success of these Annual Fairs is almost self-apparent.

During the year 1882 the gate fees aggregated one hundred and eighteen thousand five hundred dollars. The landscape of the ground is most beautiful, it being abundantly supplied with foliage and shrubbery, green lawns, drinking fountains, music stands, park seats and pavilions, while over one hundred refreshment stands are on the grounds to supply substantial wants at comparatively nominal prices, and in fact every possible convenience that can be provided for the pleasure and comfort of the hundreds of thousands of visitors who annually attend this international exhibition, will be found on the grounds of the St. Louis Fair Association.

SUCCESSFUL WHEAT FARMING.

We last week published an instructive and forcible letter on this subject from the pen of Mr. G. C. Eisenmeyer, of Mascoutah, Ills., and return to it now for the purpose of presenting one from Prof. E. A. Blount, of the Colorado Agricultural College, written for the *American Gardener*. The subject is one that more than ordinarily claims the attention of wheat farmers now, that if any improvement may be made for next year's crop they may take time by the forelock and make their arrangements now. We hope something may come of the meeting called by Mr. Eisenmeyer.

Prof. Blount says: "In 1875 I planted 7 1-2 pounds of nice hand-picked wheat, on an exact square acre, in rows 18 inches apart. I cultivated it three times, and at harvest threshed out 67 bushels, 17 pounds—538 fold. In 1880 I planted on 40 square rods 32 ounces of very fine selected wheat, cultivated and irrigated it twice. The product was 81 bushels, 6 pounds—543 fold, or nearly 7 1-2 bushels per acre. The same year, on 76 square feet, I planted 76 kernels of extra fine seed, weighing 45 grains, Troy. This was cultivated and fertilized very carefully. The product realized exactly 10 1-4 pounds—almost 1,690 fold, and nearly at the rate of 100 bushels per acre."

These experiments, I repeat, as well as many more on record, show conclusively the value of good seed, and the importance of keeping it pure and improved by crossing and careful selection. One of the most natural habits of wheat, oats, rye, &c., is the process of tillering, or suckering. It consists of the growth of new stems from the first or parent stalk. In the first stages of its growth the parent stem has a ring around it just below the surface of the soil. From this ring new stems or tillers rise, surrounding the parent stalk as the braces of an umbrella do the handle.

Every new tiller has its ring also and

stems. I have known as many as 181 tillers come from a single kernel of wheat, all of which bore good heads, averaging forty-two grains, or 7,002 from one planted.

Thin sowing and cultivation of wheat very much encourage this habit. Winter wheat in particular, when the conditions of the soil are favorable, thrives much better and yields much more abundantly when sown thin.

Thin seeding will always and invariably produce a greater yield and of better quality when the seed is pure and the conditions of the soil are favorable.

It is within the reach and power of every farmer to make his seed pure and the conditions favorable. He can do this by the process of making large crops from thin seeding.

The encouragement of the tillering process and of cultivation necessarily gives new vigor to the plant; consequently, the maturity of the grain is retarded, and at the same time, I think, it is made better.

There is danger, however, of rust, when a crop of wheat is forced or permitted to grow beyond the time it should mature.

When thickly sown it makes but a few if any tillers, and its tendency is to ripen earlier, with shorter straw, shorter heads and fewer kernels.

"The greatest enemy to wheat is wheat." Wheat cannot bear to be crowded. It fails to carry out its natural habits; as well does it fail to fully develop in straw and grain.

In making the conditions of the soil favorable, the farmer must thoroughly understand the nature of his soil, and what his wheat wants and what it doesn't want—its likes and dislikes, to put it in plain language. For instance: It likes a high, dry clay soil, not too finely pulverized—one that will pack well, and with but a little alluvial matter in it. It dislikes shade, damp lowlands, and too much manure. The selection of the seed has much to do with the yield. Poor seed makes poor yields and poor crops generally. The grain taken from the parent stalks mentioned will be found to be the best in all respects. The top ear on a stalk of corn is the best for seed. The center stalk of a cabbage beet and radish panicle bears the best seed.

RURAL WORLD FOLKS.

To show what good the RURAL WORLD has been doing for South Missouri, allow me to say we begin to find a whole neighborhood of RURAL WORLD readers in Shannon and Texas counties, Mo. The work has only begun, but we feel delighted always to find the RURAL WORLD has brought a new man with a good wife to see if what has been said once and once again in your paper is really true.

Such a class of emigrants have been coming steadily here for a year, and are still coming. Since corn has been planted there has been a rush, and as soon as harvest is over, we expect a boom will actually set in. These men usually come here to raise sheep, and we shall have just what has been so often said—a sheep community of RURAL WORLD readers. Many of these come from the North, where long cold winters, which means long feeding season, have disgusted them. They come here for the climate, grass and also room so they can spread out and not be afraid of overstocking. We came here to stay, and want to thank you for what you have done for us.

R. M. BELL.

The Cattle Pard.

Pedigree vs. Individuals.

Man is a creature of habit; he runs in grooves, goes with the crowd and follows the fashion. We had a fashion some years ago of worshipping pedigree, now we are inclined to take the opposite course and look more for the individual, and unless care is taken, a great injury will be the result. We say we want the individual, because like produces like, a proverb liable to be quoted as an axiom and acted upon as such. We quote many proverbs in a similar way, oftentimes when there is not a shadow of truth in them. It is not true that like produces like of itself, else were a good half-bred Shorthorn as good as his sire, or a grade Jersey for breeding purposes as good as its dam, yet in both cases the individual may be then as fine an animal as the eye ever looked upon. It is in consequence of the repetition of this much-abused proverb that the ranchmen of the West and South have purchased so many half-bred bulls, under the impression that their calves would be as good as themselves. Nay, to such an extent does this idea prevail that many breeders who are not ranchmen have persuaded themselves of its accuracy and acted upon it.

Let us have the individual by all means, but with the pedigree, for if there is one truth that may be taken as axiomatic, self-evident, it is that a long line of good ancestors is bound to produce good results. Herein is found the propensity of inbreeding when judiciously conducted. The foundation of the Shorthorn, whether derived from the herds or breeding of Bates or Booth, the Colling Bros., or Mason or Torr, was good and was made better by eliminating the worst and sending them to the block and saving the best, the very best, for coupling and breeding purposes through a long series of years; and in so far as their practice has been continued, we have to-day not only the most highly bred Shorthorns, but the best specimen of beef animals that graze the pasture, whereas in the cross-bred, patchy pedigreed animals, those that have been bred to this sire to patch up one weak point and to another to correct some other deficiency, we have that in which like is not apt to produce like, unless it be the likeness of a weak-pointed ancestry. We want the individual, but must have pedigree with it or don't buy. Since the above was written we found the following in the columns of an exchange:

"THE REASON WHY.—William H. Brewer, an authority on the laws of breeding, declares that the sole reason of the enormous prices which thoroughbred animals of various kinds bring, is not because of the superior excellence of the animals themselves as animals of use, but simply because their characters are transmitted, and those of equally good mongrels are not."

Beef at Two Years.

J. D. Gillett of Elkhart, Illinois, has often been quoted as one of the largest farmers in that State and of the most successful feeders in any State. A man of many years and much experience, he combines the energy and the enterprise of youth with the judgment of mature years, hence is always in the van. In the following paragraph this is evident even to a stranger. It is part of an interview with an *Inter-Ocean* reporter.

Mr. Gillett said:

"We have passed the time when there is any profit in growing steers first and fattening them afterward. That answered every purpose when we had such range the actual cost of keeping was covered by the hire of a herdman and the cutting of a few tons of prairie hay to winter them. It takes an immense capital to carry a herd of steers to 3 years old, and then commence the fattening process. I am done with it. I shall turn off that lot of 3-year-olds this fall, and will never have another 3-year-old on my farm. Those calves there I shall put on to oats before weaning, and keep hog-fodder as they grow. During the fall and winter I shall increase the oats, and run them on to corn before spring. This feeding I shall continue, and will make a 1,500 steer at from 20 to 28 months old. The tendency to take on fat is always vigorous in youth, and by feeding in this way I not only take advantage of that during the first two years, danger of accident, disease, and other losses. Older cattle are always more useless, it takes better fences to keep them, and they are more uncomfortable customers. I have sowed 1,100 acres of oats, all of which I expect to feed. Calves will do better on unground oats than anything else, but by the time they are a year old corn is the thing. Next spring I shall pay one-half my heifers, and will make as fine calves at two years past as I can from feeding. I practiced feeding on grass for eight years before any one else would try it, and was obliged to overcome the prejudice that existed. They said I was a fool, but the testimony is I was right. Now no one disputes it. Those who want to continue in the practice of growing steers for feeding must go farther west."

How to Make Shorthorns Pay.

At a late meeting of the breeders of Indiana, Mr. Thomas Wilhoit is reported as saying:

To make the breeding of Shorthorns profitable one must have good animals to begin with. A good Shorthorn should have fine bone, and a broad, level back, and must be full in the crops and good around the heart, with fine front and soft mellow hide; all of which is backed up by a substantial pedigree, not necessarily gilt-edged, but of a good family of fleshly, well bred cattle. Next in importance to the animal itself is the care that is taken of it, and especially the care in feeding. Commence to feed your calves when they are young and never let them go hungry. There is no rule of more importance in breeding Shorthorns than this. To obtain the best results they should be given plenty of substantial, nourishing food at all times, winter and summer. There is one question, of much importance, upon which authorities differ, viz., at what age to commence breeding. My experience teaches that it is best not to breed a heifer before she is three years old, at least. If bred younger it cuts the growth of the animal, and it will never be able to make as good flesh as otherwise. When a cow has her first calf especial pains should be taken with her, and extra care given from that time till she has the second. Then she will have matured; the flesh is solid, the growth complete and the cow can take care of herself with only ordinary attention on the part of the owner. For nothing to do with breeding. A fat animal will breed and raise a calf just as well as a poor one. I have been exhibiting Shorthorns for thirty years, and my show cattle will breed as well as any I have. Don't be afraid of getting your cows too fat to breed. There is more clear money in 10 head of Shorthorns treated rightly, than in 25 head half fed. Indiana has been unable to compete with Illinois, Kentucky, and other States, in the showing and the reason is that they outfeed us. The best feed for the Shorthorn is ground feed. I would not recommend grain alone. I always mix the feed; for instance, I find cut hay, straw, shipstuf, or bran, mixed with meal, to be excellent. Oil cake meal fed in small quantities is all right, but care should be taken not too feed too much. It is a good plan to change the feed occasionally. In conclusion I wish to urge the importance of care and painstaking. The more pains I take with my stock the better it pays me.

Early Maturity.

Early maturity is an important feature of successful stock breeding. Breed such stock as matures early. Most of the improved breeds have been long bred to develop this point. Feed your stock liberally to aid this early development, and sell as soon as possible to realize the highest profit. Don't waste good feed on poor scrub stock or on stock that are not feeding to a profit.

At the Fat Stock Show, Mr. Gillett gave the cost of production of a steer that shows more profit at two years old than any other age. It takes three days of good food to make up for one of bad food. The faster the fattening the more profit; less food, earlier returns and better flesh. Get rid of every fattening cattle head before it is three years old. Every day an animal is kept after being prime, there is loss, exclusive of manure. An important consideration in beef production is the proportion of beef netted to live weight. Experienced shippers and butchers say that well-finished two-year-old cattle will yield 60 to 62 pounds of beef per 100 live weight. The primer quality and the younger the animal the more beef is given. For finished three-year-old bullock we should say from 58 to 61 pounds of beef per 100 pounds.

The Hamiltons' Young Mary Shorthorn prize steer at the Fat Stock Show of 1878 netted 70 5-6 pounds dressed beef; his live weight was 2400, dressed 1700.

It is only full bloods and high grades

that give these high net weights and early maturity. Farmers, breed for early maturity, and your pocket books will be benefited by early maturity.—*Western Agriculturist*.

The Battle of the Breeds.

The tendency among Americans generally, and among stock-breeders particularly, is to be easily led by anything new. This partiality for the new and untried has produced among cattle breeders a craze upon the subject of new breeds. Shorthorns are for the time nearly forgotten. There is nothing alarming in this. Novelty is having a run. Rival breeds have a reputation to make, and breeders are moving heaven and earth to make it. I admire their pluck. It will have a stimulating effect upon us. In the absence of rivalry we have been dropping into ruts. The milking qualities of the Shorthorn have been sacrificed for fat. As milk-producing animals they rank very high in England; rivalry will make it so here. This is as it should be, and we have reason to thank rival breeders for the impetus they have given our business. Again, we have been slowly developing a partiality for fancy breeds, to the great endangerment of quality and quantity of beef and milk. This is a species of royalty gone to seed. We give thousands of dollars for animals with gilt-edged pedigrees, and yet we never think of eating pedigrees. A good pedigree is a good thing, but so is individual merit just as good. Another good to result from this rivalry is that it will drive out petty jealousy between breeders of different strains of Shorthorns. Such jealousy will naturally turn towards our rivals and we can join hands in pushing the interests of our favorite breed.

So said G. W. Thomas at the Indiana Shorthorn Breeders' Convention recently, in speaking to the question, "Shorthorns and their rivals."

Holstein Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Holstein Breeders' Association of America, held at Syracuse, N. Y., was the largest and most interesting yet held. One hundred and sixteen members were present, representing Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Virginia, New Jersey, New York and the New England States. The report of the secretary showed an increase of 2,007 animals in registry during the year, carrying the number of registered animals to 5,003. Liberal appropriations for premiums for beef and butter, to be awarded at the fat stock shows in Chicago and Kansas City and at the national fair for dairy products, were made. The board and officers were re-elected.

Heredit.

There are instances where an unknown individual, without a record, ascends the ladder of fame and perches in one of the highest niches of fame's temple. The admiring multitude exclaim, "A self-made man!" but, if so, he is but one of ten thousand; he is the exception. The rule is, that the wise, the honest, the great, come from a descent of sturdy, great principles, and noble impulses, exalted principles, and noble impulses, establishing what is termed "good blood." We have no rule of ethics by which to improve the stock of men and women, nor have we any medicine, nor elixir, to give perfection to the animal in man. There is something needed to produce the thoroughbred. The RURAL WORLD is open to suggestions, and will be willing to advance the intent of this feature in humanity as in any other grade of stock.

The Whites Among the Shorthorns.

The editor of the *Agricultural Gazette*, London, says, in reference to the early development of white shorthorns, that "the whites are pre-eminently good on this point. No cattle of any breed, have ever come to the weights, at twelve to eighteen months, which have been reached by white bulls and heifers. R. Booth's 'Soldier's Bride' was said to have been the heaviest yearling heifer ever sent into a show yard, of any breed. There is a story that he has surpassed Mr. Eawkes' Lord Cobham, whose sons were royal winners again and again, and crossed the Atlantic at high figures. No person who is at all acquainted with shorthorn history will ever disparage a white. A large majority of the very best shorthorns, for fifty years, have had one white parent."

Allusion was made in last week's RURAL WORLD to the fact that a proposition for reduced railroad fare to the Short-horn sale at Dexter Park next week was pending, with prospects of favorable action. Our announcement was based upon a letter from Mr. Murray Keller, General Passenger and Ticket agent of the Louisville and New Albany Company to General Williams, of Mt. Sterling (which was forwarded to us) stating that he (Mr. Keller) thought he would "have no difficulty in securing the desired reduction." It was understood that the agents of several other lines were willing to grant the concession, but at the meeting held at the rooms of the association, in Chicago on Friday last, it was decided otherwise. This will be somewhat of a disappointment to our Kentucky friends, but leaves them in the same position occupied by all other sellers at that point. No better, no worse. We understand, however, that the half-rate from Kentucky holds good.

The Howe scales took first premium at Paris, Sidney and other exhibitions. Borden, Sellsack & Co., Agents, St. Louis.

As a man loves gold, in that proportion he hates to be imposed upon by counterfeiters; and in proportion as he regards that which is above price and better than gold, he abhors that which is counterfeit and is but its counterfeit.—Cecil.

Hot Springs of Arkansas.

Much has been said of this wonderful place, but one can hardly realize what it is without visiting it.

The name, Nature's Wonderland, it well deserves—some of the most wonderful cures having been made by its waters. Rolling out of the mountains in vast quantities, these glorious waters seem to extend a helping hand to all, and invite you to accept of their life-giving qualities. Hot as they are, a more pleasant drink cannot be found, and after having bathed in them one feels much refreshed.

Sent to the undersigned for a copy of illustrated pamphlet lately issued. Same will be mailed free.

F. CHANDLER, H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen. Ticket Agt. St. Louis, Mo. Gen. Pass Agt.

Notes.  
—Sheep at pleased with been sick a and plenty  
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—Will you purchase a used to smol a few hives without a body who o You would —Louis M., I  
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When it is portion of tr ed by appli ment of the test will b and a propo the first art former arti gait was not bring fore a that when by a change the change trouble with though in ge method of h gress. Even the aid of tion. The the early st wards the in to strike i track, and the work" will b stages of the straight line be greater fr arc of a cir though it w has to be do should be g stances, yet for speed can gent than w joined that shape can be



## The Home Circle.

### THE MORTGAGE ON THE FARM.

We worked through spring and winter, thro' summer and through fall, But that mortgage worked the hardest and the steadiest of us all; It worked on nights and Sundays; it worked each holiday; It settled down among us, and it never went away. Whatever we kept away from it seem a' most as bad as theft; It watched us every minute, and it ruled us right and left. The rust and blight were with us sometimes, and sometimes not; The dark-browed scowling mortgage was forever on the spot. The weevil and the cut-worm they went as well as came; The mortgage staid forever, eating hearty all the same. It napped up every window, stood guard at every door, And happiness and sunshine made their home with us no more. Till with falling crops and sickness we got stalled upon the grade, And there came a dark day on us when the interest wasn't paid; And there came a sharp foreclosure, and I kind of lost my hold, And grew weary and discouraged, and the farm was cheaply sold. The children left and scattered, when they hardly yet were grown; My wife she pined an' perished, an' I found myself alone. What she died of was a mystery, an' the doctors never knew; But I knew she died of mortgage—just as well's I wanted to. If to trace a hidden sorrow were within the doctors' art, They'd ha' found a mortgage lying on that woman's broken heart.

I am helpless an' forsaken; I am childless an' alone; I haven't a single dollar that it's fair to call my own; My old age knows no comfort, my heart is scant of cheer; The children run from me as soon as I come near; The women shrink and tremble—their aims are fear-bewildered; The dogs howl curses at me, and hunt me down the road; My home is where night finds me, my friends are few and cold; Oh, little is there in this world for one who's poor and old! But I'm wealthy in experience, all put up in in good advice, To take it, or not take it, with no difference in the price; You may have it, an' thrive on it, or run round it, as you please; But I generally give it wrapped up in some such words as these: *Warm or better, drought or tempest, on a farmer's land may fall, But for first-class ruination, trust a mortgage 'gainst them all.*

### Idyll's Baby.

Mrs. Nellie McVey is the happy possessor of one of the brightest of baby girls, aged two months, and weighing only 3-4 pounds, who is named "Myrtle Edith." And is a namesake of our society reporter. Mrs. McVey is quite domestic as well as literary, and visits with but few, and those few outside of her immediate neighborhood. East Sedallians have somehow missed the item of the birth of little Myrtle, who is quite a "girl of the period," in as much as she spends her time mostly among the pillows while her mother pursues her usual vocations, uninterrupted, and the few who have called on her this spring have never happened to become cognizant of the existence of this dainty bit of "still life." A few days ago a neighbor happening in while the little lady was taking her dinner, was almost startled out of her senses at the sight. The news flew like wildfire, creating quite as much excitement as the discovery of a medical spring could do, and the topic of the day is how came that wee baby girl, who has so quietly taken her place, where she is evidently very welcome, and the few who were in the secret are having a good laugh.—*Sedalia Democrat.*

This modest paragraph came creeping into our sanctum after we had gone to press last week, and rather set us to feeling about as we did when our first baby came to town, all in a twitteration. We are sure the Home Circle will congratulate Mrs. McVey, our own Idyll, on her safe and happy deliverance, and hope that Myrtle Edith may long live, a joy to her parents, and both loving and beloved by all who know her. This new link of friendship between the two best writers in Missouri, "Idyll" and "May Myrtle," will bind them together as with cords of love, and bring both into closer harmony with the family of man. There is nothing like babies for doing that.

But what is this that comes rushing into the office in such haste, disturbing our serenity and causing us to doubt our own eyesight?

(Special Despatch to Home Circle.)  
COL. N. J. COLMAN:  
That "Baby" has arrived; it is a young doctor, and weighs ten pounds. It made its first appearance June 9th, at 8 o'clock p. m.

Signed, NINA'S M. D.  
Now isn't that enough to raise the hair on our editorial head? Verily it never rains but it pours. And our own dear Nina, too! Well, who would have thought it! Good gracious! But, then, we always knew the Home Circle to be a thrifty and prolific family. And just think of it! Nina got ahead of Idyll in point of weight—one and a quarter pounds, and now what will Idyll say? Say, oh! yes; say she beat her in point of time a great deal more.

Well, ladies, you have our best wishes for the health both of yourself and the babies.

### Scraps From Idyll.

Fannie Frost, welcome. As to the "sweet sounds" issuing just now from the Home Circle parlors, it is just possible that you may occasionally hear some other kind of music emanating therefrom,

as, like all well regulated families, we have our "family jars," and the elemental disturbances are anything but "merry." However, come in. We may have need of your help in some of our updoings.

I'm well again. I've thrown away the liver theory and gone back to my old belief about the make-up of poets.

I'm afraid I shall get up a reputation for story telling. Bon Ami, Percival gave me no commission to make that statement, or, in fact, any statement at all. On reading my letter containing the statement, he sent me a note of denial, and warning me of the fate of Ananias and Sapphira, at the same time attributing his silence to want of time.

Bon also made a mistake about his receiving no recognition; as Nina and myself both extended greetings, in which Bon himself joined us. Of course, neither Nina nor myself are "languishing old maids" (although I have taken for one of that class by a youthful editor at Carthage), and I don't believe we have any in the Home Circle. We are generally pretty girls, sprightly widows, or silly married women, (who had best be at home darning their husbands' stockings, and keeping the children's noses clean). But this parenthetical clause does not apply to us, as our husbands can darn their own socks, and "the boy" is old enough to carry his own pocket-handkerchief. I'm afraid, Bon, you'll throw yourself into trouble yet—I've heard of little boys who did, and I like you too awfully awful to enjoy your downfall. As to Fifty-Seven, he is too general a favorite with us to need any defense.

Mrs. Patterson, we all know what soap is, if we don't fancy its uses. We who live in town find it more practical to buy our supplies and avail ourselves of the various washing compounds, as we seldom have any "material" for the manufacture of soap. I assure you, I am thoroughly acquainted with the wash tub and board, and understand their uses fully, and I am not at the mercy of hired help, either from the lack of muscular force, or practical education, I have made soft soap, and made it well, too; but I prefer "literature to the lye-hopper."

Grandma, I did not intend to "silence Sophie," and don't believe I did. I think every article on household affairs that reaches the office is published. If the editor chooses to suppress anything from my pen to make room for anything of the useful order, I shall not take offence. It is their own fault if housekeepers and their trials and triumphs are not fully admitted to the Circle. As to myself, I am too thoroughly domestic, and love my home too well to allow myself to neglect its duties because they are distasteful. I don't like to cook, and thoroughly dislike the petty rounds of house work, but that is no reason that I should neglect or disregard my duty to my family. And I want to say to her that we don't have dyspepsia, or go hungry, because of bad bread. If the "housekeepers" do not use their advantages and write for their journals, it is their own loss. Literary women who deserve the name, are not slovens, as is, or has been generally supposed. A sensible, shrewd, thinking, energetic woman who has the ability to express herself in an acceptable manner on paper, is rarely deficient in the necessary qualifications for good housekeeping. A woman who is slovenly about her home will be slovenly on paper as well, and one who makes a bad wife and mother seldom makes a better writer. The idle, indolent, gossiping, novel-reading class, which usurps the name only to disgrace it, is not the one entitled to the honor which industry, honesty and culture bestow upon the conscientious devotee. And the spurious article does not deceive the true metal. The true lover of literature is generally conscientious, and orderly, and affectionate, and the woman who succeeds best in literature, succeeds also best in her domestic and social relations. "She looks well to the ways of her household, and eateth not of the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed, and her husband also, he praiseth her." "Give her," then, "of the fruits of her hands, and let her own work praise her in the gates." We should not all be bread makers.

Idyll.

Fred's First.

Here I am. Bolted right in among you all, without so much as a by-your-leave. Yet I have an ancient precedent for this unceremonious procedure. "And now also the people of God were assembled, and"—so on. There are those who will think that my entry fills the text fully. Never mind, I shall possibly survive. I will not flatter the editor by way of bribing a free passage into your midst from him, nor give him "taffy," as Bon Ami elegantly puts it, since B. A. says that is not nice. I did not know before that editorial favor could be purchased with "taffy," and I find myself even now "groping blindly in the darkness" of doubt upon the subject, but there is such an *ex cathedra* air attached to all Bon Ami's sayings, that I have given it the benefit of the doubt. I shall not ask any one to move over, nor in any way disturb the quiet (not always so, I regret,) sitting of your Circle. I have deferred my coming until warm weather, in case I should be obliged to cool my heels in the waiting room. I do not wish to flatter, but truly this is a wonderful circle; nowhere in the land have I seen its like. Bright faces, blazing with intelligence, eyes scintillating with wit and the true humor of life, melting in tenderness and sympathy when they see some sensitive soul quiver at the unkind cut of a fellow (define the word to suit yourselves.) There are hearts here warm and true, such as no one can encounter without being the better for it, and in the few weeks it has been my pleasure to know you, I have experienced that "touch of nature" which "makes the whole world kin." I have been edified, pleased and instructed by reading your writings; though now and then a cord is struck that vibrates harshly on the ear and dies away in a muffled growl from behind some shaggy moustache; it has but served to make to make the prevailing harmony the more entrancing by contrast. Such things always happen. Some-

how into all circles of society the "genius irritabile" manages to poke itself, when it always operates as a disturbing element. They seem to think themselves badly used if we will not accept their pet ideas as infallible, fashion our own sentiments after their special models and ride their favorite hobbies in all cases. The genius bore is very common in society, where he is chiefly distinguished for his frantic efforts to get other people's brains as badly muddled as his own, (as if that were possible!) It is the same animal described by one writer as having

To impede other folks with his awkward assistance.

Doubtless he was designed for some good purpose, but I am sure I don't know what. The best way to avoid him, when possible, is to avoid him. We all remember the rose has thorns

"Among the leaves; Short while it grieves."

The rose smells just as sweet and the perfume is just as grateful to the senses, for all the prick of the thorn. As a whole, I am delighted with the Circle. There are some that do not please me at all times, but what of that? It is among the possibilities that I shall not please all; if, indeed, I am so fortunate as to please any. Where all are so bright and sparkling—that is, most all—it is the duty of some to be dull. Our dullness is just the "rough food" that we are told is so essential to animal life. Without this the readers of the Circle would be liable to a mental dyspepsia. Like some others, I like the writings of the ladies the better, not because they are ladies, for, like that queer fellow up at the "Hub," I "know no sex in a pen." But what a glorious light and sunny warmth shine through the utterances of "Boadicea." What a gentle, grave, good humor pervades her page, and exorcises the "blue devils" that haunt us. She can be caustic, too, if she likes. Ah! that was a royal coup that sent the keen scalped through the festering ulcer of Darwinianism and let out its fetid mass of rottenness and corruption. How keen the fine irony that clings to the quotation marks about the word "progressing!" I foresee that the man who "scowled" when she entered will consult his best interests by confining his disapproval of her to scowls, for I am much deceived if he does not find her worthy of the name she gives. For little Daisy, the fairest in the dell. From my very soul I sympathize with her in her bereavement. Kind, sunny, sympathetic heart. Life will never be just the same to her again. Time may blunt the sharp edges of her pain, but the wound will leave a scar; will throb and ache while memory haunts, like a poor wandering ghost, the lonely grave upon the hill-side. The heart will yearn for the old familiar sound of the steps that came no more; will sigh for

A touch of the vanished hand, And a sound of the voice that is still.

But, my dear Daisy, your loved one is not there in the cold dark ground where you laid the body, the prison-house of the soul. Never was there. While you were bedewing the poor clay with your sorrowing tears, the bright spirit that animated it had long since passed into the realms of light, and now awaits your coming on the other shore, the mysterious beyond, "seen only by the eye of faith." May that faith be yours. Rise above your griefs, rise above them. Know how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong.

I do not think Paulus is badly hurt by the malicious stab of Bon Ami. If he is, he may think himself fortunate in the wound, since it culled forth that graceful tribute of praise from the gentle heart of our incomparable Daisy. Ah! Paulus, it was worth the pain of a dozen wounds to receive the soothing touch of that kindly hand.

Wild Flower has made an excellent chain, each one of its links perfect and nicely forged, all numbered in their regular order, just as they should go. She has failed to connect the links in concatenation. It is not, therefore, a chain, but rather a series of links. Each perfect in itself, but having nothing to do with each other.

Guyot, why in the name of all that is sensible did you head your letter of the 17th with a quotation from Burns, since it had no possible application to what followed? Let me help you to a quotation better suited to your needs. Here is the animal you were hunting:

Whose pedigree, traced to earth's earliest years, Is longer than anything else, but his ears, In short he came into the world with the wrong legs.

He unlocked the door and stepped forth a poor donkey. Though he was abused by his bipedal betters, Yet he filled no mean place in the kingdom of letters.

For many a literary hack, He bore only paper-mill rags on his back, (For it makes a vast difference which side of an expedition on the paper his labor and skill.) So, while his soul waited a new transmigration, And destiny balanced 'twixt this and that, Not having much time to expend upon bothers, Remembering he'd had some connection And considering his legs had grown paralysed, She set him on two, and he came forth a "critic."

From the same source let me give the "fellows" whom you "don't like," a panacea for their griefs, warranted to prove effectual if directions are followed: "Now nobody knows when an author is lit, If he don't have a public hysterical fit, Let him keep close in his snug garret's dim ether, And nobody'd think of his critics—or him."

It is of no earthly consequence, Bon Ami, what your "gender" may be. For all the purposes of writing we will consider it the common gender, which we have eminent authority for representing with a masculine pronoun. I agree with you, "your sister's little girl just three years old," is undoubtedly a genius if she could "see your ears." We have seen them long ago, and admired their velvety softness and unprejudiced longitude. When I called I merely meant to offer a word of sympathy to Daisy, to cross the golden locks of our warrior queen of the Icen, and "fold my tent like the Arab" it. As usual I have run wild. Well, pace tobisum. FRED.

Beatty's Beethoven Organs.

Over 1,700 sold during the month of May.

We have been reliably informed that Mayor Beatty, of Washington, N. J., is making and shipping a Beethoven Organ now every ten minutes since he has improved the case, and added two new and valuable improvements. So great is the demand for this popular instrument, that the factory is taxed to its utmost capacity to supply the demand. Over 1,700 sold during the month of May, being the largest business of the kind on record. Read his advertisement.

## "REX MAGNUS"

(THE MIGHTY KING.)

### "THE HUMISTON"

## Food Preservative.

Perfect in Work,  
Safe and Harmless,  
Economical.

DOES ALL THAT IS CLAIMED.

Rex Magnus is a perfect food preservative, and the only one ever discovered by man, which embodies at the same time healthfulness, cheapness, certainty of results, and general adaptability for the wants of all mankind. This preservative is, as its name signifies, a mighty king, a royal preservative, an invincible conqueror.

### The Discoverer—A Benefactor.

This field has long demanded a combination and unifying, blending and happy harmonizing of elements, agencies and forces which has been heretofore unobtainable. Men have sought for it, in all ages, and in all countries—and they have uniformly failed. Prof. R. F. Humiston, was somewhat like Morse, Franklin, Fulton and others in their respective fields, the man and the only one, who was destined to wear the proud title of discoverer of this preparation and of a benefactor of his race.

### 35 DAYS TEST.

REX MAGNUS has kept twenty-three kinds of meats and other food thirty-five days in a warm room (average 70 deg.) and here is the testimony of the eminent scientific gentleman who had exclusive control of the experiment in his private laboratory, viz: PROF. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, OF YALE COLLEGE.

The Professor's report, dated March 7, '83, says: "My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70°, on meats &c., bought in open market have certainly been severe and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, The Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I know no more harmful than common salt. Conditions are effective, and at the same time practicable for domestic use. At the banquet on treatment of the New Haven House I could not distinguish between those which had been sixteen days in my laboratory and those newly taken from the refrigerator of the hotel. The oysters were perfectly palatable and fresh to my taste, and better, as it happened, than those served at the same time, which were recently taken from the shell. The roast beef, steak, chicken, turkey and quail, were as good as I have ever eaten."

Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds in his report, "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it no more harmful than common salt. Thousands of equally conclusive experiments in all parts of the country have brought the same good results."

### Time is Conquered.

It is an unquestioned fact that all flesh food is improved by keeping, and as "Rex Magnus" will do this it at once becomes an important factor in every family, restaurant, hotel and market.

### Cream Kept Fifty-nine Days.

"No fear of muggy days or bad weather after this. It is equally good in any climate. Cream has been put up in Boston and eaten forty-two days after and in Switzerland fifty-nine days after in perfect condition. It works equally well with all kinds of food."

### Articles Will Prove.

In these days of bombastic essays, some persons may call in question the statements made in reference to "Rex Magnus," and the wonderful results and benefits accomplished by its use. Our answer to all such persons is this, viz: It will do all that is claimed for it, and a trial will prove this statement.

### How to Get It.

A trifling expenditure on your part will establish this fact to your entire satisfaction. You do not have to buy a county right, nor a costly recipe; we sell neither the one nor the other.

### Samples Mailed Postpaid.

We do offer, however, to supply you—in case your grocer, druggist, or general storekeeper hasn't it on hand—with any brand of "Rex Magnus" which you may desire, upon receipt of the price. We will pre-pay postage charges on sample packages, except Aqua-Vitae and Anti-Rheumatism, which are put up in bottles. The several brands and their respective uses and functions are herewith mentioned as a guide to readers, and will not do us for anything else than designated, as long experience proves it to be necessary for different combinations.

### Brands and Prices.

"Vandine" for preserving meats, fish and game, 50 cents per lb.  
"Ocean Wave" for preserving oysters, clams, lobsters, etc., 50 cents per lb.  
"Pearl" for preserving cream, 50 cents per lb.  
"Snow Flake" for preserving milk, cheese, and butter, 50 cents per lb.  
"Queen" for preserving eggs, 50 cents per lb.  
"Aqua-Vitae" for preserving fluid extracts, without alcohol, &c., 50 cents per lb.  
"Anti-Rheumatism" and "Anti-Mold" are explained by their names, 50 cents per lb.

### Improves Food.

Every article of food treated by "Rex Magnus," remains perfectly sweet, natural in flavor, ripens, and is indeed enhanced in value by the effects of this king of preservative agents.

### It is Tasteless and Harmless.

Banquets in New Haven, Ct., Boston, Mass., and Chicago, Ills., have been held at which food, treated and served as Prof. Johnson treated his 23 articles of food were served. These public demonstrations of the wonderful effects of this preparation were uniformly applauded by the invited and attendant guests—and they came from every branch and walk of domestic and private life, and embraced men of national and international fame.

### Wins Applause.

The press of the country applauded the results; the people at large, both in this and every other country, need "Rex Magnus," and better still, it is within the reach of every one, as to price.

Fresh food, in all seasons and climates, has heretofore been a luxury for the wealthy alone. Now, every one may enjoy it, by using "Rex Magnus." Send for a package and test it yourself. In writing for it, give your name, State, county and mention the brand desired. Send money order or by registered letter. Mention this paper.

### HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.,

72 KILBY ST., BOSTON, MASS.  
For sale in Chicago by Sprague, Warner & Co., Wholesale Grocers, and Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., Wholesale Druggists.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address Tuck & Co., Augusta, Me.

## TEN SETS REEDS.

Fine Walnut Case.

Height, 75 ins.

Depth, 46 ins.

Width, 24 ins.

Weight, 100 lbs.

Price, \$65.00.

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## The Dairy.

## Best Breed for Milk.

Quite a difference of opinion necessarily prevails on this all-important point, and we suppose always will. Still there is much to be learned from even the mistaken ideas and the prejudices of others, if we will but divest ourselves of bias. What do we want milk for, is the question to be asked and answered before attempting to determine which is the best breed to produce the desired article.

If we wish to use milk as such, it is necessary that we have it not only in largest quantity but of a high quality, though not of that richness which, like over fat beef or pork, is nauseating rather than appetizing or feeding.

If we want to use it for butter, we are not so careful of the quantity if it be rich in fatty qualities, but if not, then we want quantity so as to make up what is deficient in quality.

If for cheese, then we need a milk that is of similar quality and quantity, but possessing that chemical substance, casein, on which we depend for successful cheese-making.

At a recent meeting of breeders held in Indiana, one speaker said "the milking qualities of Shorthorns have been neglected. Formerly they stood very high in this respect, and even now some of our best Shorthorn milk cows compare favorably with the best of any breed. I believe we can mould our herds to have milking qualities and with but comparatively little trouble. There is no incompatibility between a beef-producing and a milk-producing animal."

Another able and experienced breeder, Dr. A. C. Stevenson, said "Shorthorn men do not set forth the fine milking qualities of the Shorthorns as they should. When one buys a milk cow he generally purchases one that is good for nothing else, simply because he has been taught to believe that other cows are good for nothing but beef. As a matter of fact Shorthorns are among the best of milk producers; but their breeders have failed to advertise the fact. They have been contented to show their superior beef qualities, and it has been taken for granted that that is all they possess. Twelve men want a milk cow to one that wants a beef cow, and it is well for Shorthorn men to notice this matter. Shorthorns were originally bred for milk, and their milking qualities have not much deteriorated. I will make butter from Shorthorn milk and from the milk from any other kind of cattle; and if the owners of the different breeds are blinded by their color they cannot tell the one from the other. Color is a thing of nothing. Feed cows on cotton seed, and the butter will be white. The cow doesn't manufacture butter; she merely is a machine for extracting it. I find that grade Shorthorns are the best milkers in the country. The Shorthorn is an important commercial factor, as Shorthorns and their grades make up a large part of our exported cattle."

And then the discussion becoming general the following opinions were expressed as abbreviated by the Indiana Farmer:

"A. Kennedy—I keep full blood Jerseys, Dutch Friesians of Holsteins, high grade Durhams and mixtures of all breeds, and I consider the Holsteins my finest milk cattle. The Shorthorns make the finest beef. Some cattle run to beef and do not yield much milk; others give a great quantity of milk and consequently make but little beef. In Germany the Holsteins have two registers. Cows to be eligible to record in the second register must show milking qualities up to a fixed high standard; bulls must exhibit like breeding qualities. My Holsteins weigh 1800 to 2000 pounds when ready for beef. This equals in weight the average Shorthorn, but as to quality I cannot say. Jersey cream is the best I have, but their milk is poor. Holsteins are my best milkers, Shorthorns the best beef cattle."

W. W. Thrasher—Holstein beef is good, but with some objectionable qualities. The Shorthorn is better, all things considered. Lee McDaniels—I have tested the Jersey cross and the Shorthorn cross for beef and find the latter much the better, better than any other. Am willing to allow some deficiency in milk for excellence of beef. The Shorthorns beat the Holsteins all to pieces in appearance, if in no other way."

W. L. Walker—We want the farmer to understand that the Shorthorns are the best cattle raised. Mr. Phelps—I have found Shorthorns to be the best beefers I have raised, and superior to Jerseys as butter makers. Mr. Marlatt—I have handled Shorthorns for 40 years and find them very good milkers, and the best breed of cattle for any class of farmers."

Now there is truth in all this, but after all every cow has her trade; hence we think that the grade Jersey or Holstein the best butter cows in use, the grade Shorthorn and Holstein the best milk cows and the grade Holstein the best of all for cheese.

## A Royal Dairy.

A writer for the Chicago Breeder's Gazette, Fernwood, tells of the dairy of Queen Victoria. The statement is that this dairy is probably the most beautiful in the world. It is at the "Farm" at Windsor. Driving through lawns, broken with such oaks and beeches as can only be found in an old country, the first object seen is a very small, low cottage, with a broad porch. This is a favorite resort of the Queen—a point to which she often walks from stately Windsor, to enjoy in quiet a breakfast or lunch, and from it a few steps lead to her dairy, a very plain brick building connected with the farmer's house. The interior, however, is really enchanting. It was designed and built by Prince Albert. It is lined with encaustic tile, made for the purpose, rich in ornate designs, all having scenes in full harmony with the use of the building. The stands for milk are of ordinary table height, and are of wonderfully beautiful tiles. Each table top is a sheet of water, bubbling and flowing over white pebbles, and in this the porcelain pans are set. All in all, it is one of the most exquisite rooms in England, and Her Majesty has always taken a great interest in the dairy place, visiting it often. A dignified matron presides over this glittering grotto, and is full of deep learning in dairy matters.

## Dairy Notes.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has affirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals in a case involving the validity of the law forbidding the sale of oleomargarine or other counterfeits of butter in that State. The appellant was convicted in St. Louis of the violation of this law; the Court of Appeals sustained the conviction. He then took the case to the Supreme Court with the result stated.—E.

The Danish system of making butter consists in churning the milk by centrifugal force, and churning about fifty gallons at a time, by special machinery worked by a steam-engine. Not a drop of water is employed in the whole operation, and the hand never touches the butter. The butter brings at Paris 50 per cent. higher prices than the other prepared butters. It has no porosity, no milk. Ice is not employed. The cream is heated to 57°, and the butter is made in forty-five minutes. Cleanliness is perfect.

A person in Arkansas, who has recently purchased a Jersey bull, asks whether a white spot in his flank detracts from his value. We answer it does not. Jersey cattle are now bred for butter and not for the color of the hair. If white all over, your Jersey bull would be none the less valuable in the eye of an intelligent breeder. It makes no difference if your bull has all the colors of the rainbow, provided he is descended from a butter family and is able to transmit butter to his offspring.

The Ayrshire is a great little cow—low set, big bodied, light in front and strong behind, practically beautiful, all for business and nothing for show, healthy, hardy and prolific. The milk is better adapted for cheese-making than that of any other of the common breeds of cows, on account of the smallness of the butter globules, which causes the fat in the milk to be very evenly distributed through the curd and extremely little to be lost in the whey. Still the Ayrshires produce most excellent butter also, and may well dispute the palm with the most favorite breeds as the best farmer's cow for all sorts of feed, for rough or smooth land, for milk and cheese and for butter, and not less for veal or beef.—American Dairyman.

Dairymen should arrange to have "the principal flow of milk through the winter; the old plan of having most of the calves born in the spring, and thus securing the best flow of milk through the hot weather, when it is least valuable, had just one point to recommend it. Calves might be better weaned while they could run at fresh grass than on dry hay and cornstalks in winter. But since the introduction of ensilage even this argument has lost much of its weight."

A writer for Blackwood's Magazine gives a good hint of how the Hollander manages to succeed in his dairying. Commencing at the foundation, we have it that when he, at the outset, saw a good cow he bought her, when he has a good cow he keeps her, and as soon as he finds he has a bad cow he sells her.

Ten million dollars are invested in the dairy interests of the United States. The products from this capital reach the magnificent sum of \$26,000,000.

With regularity in feeding and milking and kind treatment at all times, cows will not only become gentle and remain so, but will milk on several weeks longer than otherwise.

Any cause that interferes with the condition of the cow after calving may produce milk fever. Exposure or too much exercise or nervous excitement is sufficient to bring on an attack, and a recovery is rare. It is the "ounce of prevention" in this case, as in so many others, that is worth a pound of cure. Keep the animal quiet for a week before and after calving and nurse her well.

A writer in the Germantown Telegraph makes the following remarks about whitewashing the dairy. "I have found with mine that new whitewash of lime is fatal to milk. If we are not using our milk-house during winter we whitewash it and allow the smell of the lime to pass off before we put milk in it, which should not be for at least two months afterwards. Otherwise, if in constant use, we wash the walls thoroughly with scrubbers till every trace of mouldiness is removed. This should be repeated twice a year. Had I known this twenty-five years ago it would have saved me spoiling many a lot of butter. As it was the butter for weeks after whitewashing would be so insipid as to be almost unsaleable, and no after manipulation could make it right."

In breeding grade Jerseys, a pure-bred Jersey bull is used upon common cows. Now, if this Jersey bull is from a large butter-yielding dam, grandam, great grandam, etc., his grade Jersey heifer calves will be likely to be a great improvement on their dams, even if these are considered good butter-yielding young cows. The writer of this has bred ten such grade Jersey heifers and found their average produce of butter to be 1 pound of butter from 16-1-2 pounds of milk, while the average of the dams was 25 pounds of milk to 1 pound of butter. Here was a gain of 34 per cent. on the first cross. And we found these grade heifers much more uniform than we expected. They ranged from 14-1-2 pounds to 18-1-4 pounds of milk to 1 of butter.

Careful experiments recently made in Germany show that cows milked three times a day, yield milk richer in fat than if milked but twice each day. It is also reported that cows milked three times a day gave five pounds of milk over cows milked but twice.

The Agricultural Gazette wants to know "why two-thirds of our stock-breeders should go in for fat stock only, leaving the question of milk to be looked after by the dairymen? We hold, rightly or wrongly, that cattle may be bred by proper selection, which will give a good quantity of milk, and fatten quite as well as those that are bred to give practically no milk at all, and we maintain that an immense loss is suffered by neglect of milking qualities."

People who desire to preserve their health should be exceedingly careful about their diet at this season, and at no time should they be without a supply of Perry Davis' Pain Killer, the safest, surest and speediest remedy for all troubles. All druggists sell it.

One of the principal occupations of man is to divine woman.—Lacretelle.

## The Pig Pen.

## Red Hog Men Out in Force.

HEREAFTER TO BE CALLED "DUROC OR JERSEY RED."

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: At an adjourned meeting of the Jersey Red Swine Club held at Elk-Horn, Wis., June 1st, a good attendance of breeders was present. President Lytle briefly outlined the importance of the organization, the necessity of a record, and requested the secretary to read the minutes of previous meetings, also recent correspondence. Letters from F. D. Curtis, N. Y.; Geo. W. Stoner and Thos. Bennett, Ills.; Curtis Holgate and P. C. McClure, Ohio; A. B. Matthews, Kansas City; and E. M. Richardson, Minn. were read, expressing their interest in the movement, offering suggestions, and the promise of hearty co-operation. On account of many omissions and informalities in the organization, on motion of F. B. Merriam, it was decided by a unanimous vote of the original incorporators to re-organize at this date. A committee appointed by the chair on the order of business reported the following:—1st. Adoption of constitution, and definition of the word. 2nd. Consideration of name "imported." 3rd. Adoption of standard. 5th. Membership. 6th. Requisites for registry. 7th. Appointment of Committees. On motion of C. A. Gault, the following officers were elected by ballot:—

George A. Lytle, president, Geneva, Wis., Post office, Elk-Horn.

J. E. Guild, vice-president, Silver Lake, Kansas.

Geo. W. Stoner, vice-president, La Place, Illinois.

Edgar Ogden, vice-president, Eddyville, Iowa.

E. M. Richardson, vice-president, Viola, Minnesota.

Curtis Holgate, vice-president, Defiance, Ohio.

F. D. Curtis, vice-president, Charlton, N. Y.

A. F. Gould, vice-president, Lima Centre, Wis.

A. H. Morrison, secretary, Elk Horn, Wis.

John P. Davis, treasurer, Geneva, Wis.

Directors.—R. H. Gage, Henry Sweeney, F. B. Merriam, A. F. Gould, C. A. Gault, H. B. Parker.

On motion of R. H. Gage, the following constitution was adopted:—Art. 1. This organization shall be known as the Duroc or Jersey Red Swine Club. Art. 2. Its object shall be the improvement of this particular breed by such means as are adopted by similar organizations. Art. 3. The officers of the club shall be a president, secretary, treasurer and six directors. These officers shall be elected by ballot at each annual meeting to hold their office for one year; but in case of a failure to elect, they shall hold until the election of their successors, and their duties shall be the same as are performed by such officers in similar organizations; and they shall together constitute the executive committee, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A vice-president from each state elected viva-voce will be honorary members. Art. 4. Any swine breeder may become a member of this club by subscribing to this constitution, and paying an annual membership fee of two dollars, to be paid at the time of, or before the annual meeting of the club; members shall share equally in assessments and dividends. Art. 5. The president and secretary shall have power to call meetings of the executive committee and meetings of the club, by giving every member thereof at least four weeks' notice by letter or postal directed to his usual post office address, and also to give notice of the same in the agricultural and stock journals of the country. Art. 6. This constitution may be changed or amended at any annual meeting of the club by a vote of three-fourths of the members present. Art. 7. The treasurer shall at each annual or special meeting make an itemized report of receipts and disbursements, showing clearly the financial condition of the Club, and such reports shall be recorded by the secretary and be open to the inspection of the members, as all the records shall be. Art. 8. The annual meeting shall be held on the third day of the Fat Stock show in Chicago, Ill. Except time and place will be designated through the agricultural press. A lengthy discussion in reference to the name, in which many perplexing questions about the origin of the breed were elucidated, and were not trespassing upon your columns as to the length of this report, would very much like to give them; will probably at some future time. W. M. Holmes, one of the largest and a very enthusiastic breeder of the "Reds," has gathered together many items giving the many names to the same breed in different localities, and upon his suggestion the following motion by Ross Murray and seconded by Mr. Merriam was unanimously adopted: "That the name of the association shall hereafter be known as the Duroc or Jersey Red Swine Club." The following standard was adopted, and is the same, with few changes, as agreed upon by Saratoga and Washington counties some five years ago. The true Duroc or Jersey Red should be of a deep, solid, not round, but broad on the back and holding the width well out to the hips and hams. The head should be small, compared with the body, with the cheek broad and full with considerable breadth between the eyes. The neck should be short and thick, and the face slightly curved, with the nose rather longer than in the English breeds; the ears rather large and lopped over the eyes and not erect. Bone not fine, nor in size and length, but set well under the body, and well apart, and not cut up high in the flank or above the knee; the hams should be broad and full, and well down to the hock; there should be a good coat of hair of medium fineness, inclining to bristles at the top of the shoulders, the tail being hairy and not small, the hair usually straight, but in some cases a little wavy. The color should be red, varying from dark glossy cherry red, and even brownish hue, to light yellowish red, with occasionally a small fleck of black on the belly and legs. The darker shades of red are preferred by most breeders, and this type of color is the most desirable. In disposition they are remarkably mild and gentle. When fully grown they should dress from 400 to 500 pounds, and pigs at nine months old should dress from 250 to 300 pounds. On motion of R. H. Gage, which was

acquiesced in, we understand the true definition of the word imported—"To bring a foreign born animal across the ocean, and not the changing from one state or province to another." P. J. Davis, of Geneva, offered the following:—"Memberships shall be \$2, and annual assessments not to exceed that amount. Registry fee \$1 for living and 50 cents for dead animals. Twenty-five cents for transfers. Owner to pay expenses of committeeman to examine herd. Edgar Ogden, Eddyville, Ia.; G. W. Stoner, La Place, Ill.; F. B. Merriam, Geneva, Wis.; and F. D. Curtis, N. Y., were appointed committee on entry. W. M. Holmes and Geo. W. Stoner were appointed a committee on By-Laws. The requisites for entry called forth a lively discussion, the six cross rule being ignored. Foundation stock, of whom obtained, date of purchase, and the naming of sires and dams, also conformity with standard adopted will be the requirements. With the best of good feeling the convention adjourned, to meet the third day of the Chicago Fat Stock Show, November next.

W. H. Morrilton, Sec.  
Elk Horn, Wis., June 1, 1883.

## The Poultry Yard.

## June Work.

This month brings some relief to the mind of the poultry breeder, as it comes laden with sunshine. The young broods are warm to help them along, succulent grasses and insect food to vary the monotony of corn meal, bread crumbs and boiled eggs, and now the advanced chickens may be permitted to enjoy greater scope in their daily walks as they like best.

Regularity in breeding goes far toward insuring success, even if the quantity given each day is the same, if the feeding is not done regularly the stock will show signs of neglect. A daily feed at this season will suffice for adult fowls which have full liberty, as they can gather up much food in their daily rambles, but the breeding birds and those which are confined in pens and restricted yards need two meals daily, and also plenty of green food, with a little fresh meat a few times a week.

We must now be more liberal to our growing chicks, for they need plenty of good and nutritious food to help the growth of flesh, bone and feathers. It is advisable to give the chicks which are with their mother a feed early in the morning, another feed in the middle of the forenoon, then at noon, followed by a feed in the middle of the afternoon, and again late in the evening.

You must not forget as the warm days advance that lice and parasites are hatched into life. See that your hens and chickens are free from these insidious pests. Often we see our young broods decimated by some unknown agency which we attribute to some internal disease, and when the truth is forced upon us by experience we should be careful and guard against vermin getting a foothold in our henhouses or upon our fowls.—American Poultry Journal.

## Management of Turkey Poults.

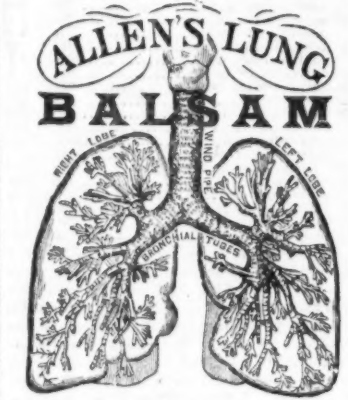
Every year we hear more or less complaints from those who try to raise turkeys, about the mortality of the young poults, and the great trouble of bringing them safely through the spring and summer months. True, poults require more care at first than chickens do, they cannot endure that degree of cold and dampness, they make rapid growth when young and should, by care and food, be forced along as quick as possible, that their bodies may keep pace with the growing wing and tail feathers.

There is very little expense attending the raising of turkeys after they are a couple of months old, until a month or so before Thanksgiving. They do better on farms where they can have the range of meadows, woodland and stubble fields. They are restless fowls and love to wander through fields and along hedge-rows. They are secretive, and the hen will steal their nests if they have an opportunity, in preference to depositing their eggs in convenient places.

A great many make a sad mistake when they begin, or while breeding stock. Too much cannot be said in regard to this point. Indeed, it is of the greatest importance that the parent stock should be strong, healthy, and of good size. Another important element of success is in the care of the poults after being hatched. Above all things keep them on a dry, elevated place where neither rain or dew will touch them, and where they will be protected from the cold damp ground. For that purpose chaff, straw or leaves scattered inside their pens and in their coops where they go at night and walk over during the day will be found beneficial to follow until they get to be a month or so old. Hard boiled eggs, milk curd or so called turkey cake, milk curd or cottage cheese, supplemented with baked Johnny cake, oatmeal and a little vegetables make good food for them while young.—American Poultry Journal.

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"But I do mean it," affirmed her big brother, who had taken several prizes in athletics, "and I assure it; that Cynaburg, wife of Duke Ernest, of Austria, could crack nuts with her fingers and drive nails into the wall with her thumb."

"What a monstrous woman!" said the young lady. "What a useful woman!" amended her big brother.

The Austrian Duchess was mighty because she kept good hours, good habits and perfect digestion.

Mrs. Alice Strong, of Pittsburg, Pa., writes a most interesting story about herself, but deserves credit for her frankness. She says: "For the past three years I have been subject to severe attacks of constipation, and, as a consequence, attacks of Diarrhea. Weary of experimenting with medicines, I turned, without hope, to PARKER'S GINGER-BREAD. It cured me entirely. I have tried it also for other ailments with which women are often afflicted, and it far surpassed my expectations. I am happy to offer this testimony for the benefit of other women."

Ladies who are interested in Mrs. Strong's letter will please remark that PARKER'S GINGER-BREAD is not a mere essence of Ginger. It cures easily, but by virtue of other rare and powerful ingredients, it also cures all diseases of the Blood—such, for example, as Rheumatism, Consumption, Scrofula, and all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. It is a vitalizer and stimulant, but not an intoxicant. Prices, 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. HISCOX & CO., Chemists, New York.

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## The Stock Yards.

### Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

The tremendous break in Chicago last week establishes one thing which it is well to remember, viz.: no amount of money or genius can wholly make a market. It is a common saying among many who profess to know a thing or two, or three, about such things, that "they" (a most conveniently indefinite form of expression) "can do just anything with a market"; they can put it up or they can put it down, either way at their own sweet will and pleasure. Now the frozen fact is that "they" can do no such thing. They can, however, and do, within a limit which by careful study, might be pretty nearly defined, cause fluctuations of such extent as to nearly engulf small operators, and this it is which gives rise to the foolish saying that "they can do anything they please with the market." There is a limit to the power of any man's or any syndicate's money.

It is abundantly proven in the McGeogh case; he had money, prestige, credit and the confidence of the street; he had run corners as successfully as any man, and had the best of Fowler Bros. Why should he fail? Simply and only because the hog crop was too big and too good for him to handle. In business some money and a large share, if not the bulk of it, will go with the logic of the situation, and if the way be not entirely clear, most of the money will let an uncertain and doubtful situation alone, so that the cold operators who think they can do anything come to signal grief when they attempt to go contrary to the actual state of supply and demand and thus fix fictitious values.

Last year's corn did the business for McGeogh. We, or somebody else, kept provisions up so that hog product was relatively higher than corn; the farmer had corn and sensibly felt because it paid to make the hog good, the swine came in freely, and in good order so that abundant lar was the inevitable result; in raising hog product values, the great speculators who can do as they like, raised the club that cracked their crown.

WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1883. Receipts for 24 hours; Cattle 4061, hogs 7790, sheep 1121.

CATTLE—Lots of cattle, most of them Texans, for which there is little demand. The abundance of Texans and common native cattle, let these grades down till now coarse and common stuff is not worth more than \$2.00 to \$3.00; common and medium butcher stuff \$3.00 to \$3.50; fair to good \$3.75 to \$4.50; good choice butcher steers and fat heifers \$4.50 to \$5.00; light shipping steers \$3.00 to \$3.50, and heavy shipping \$3.50 to \$4.00. Anything over \$3.75 would have to be shipped in quality. But with all this there was an undertone of firmness which seemed likely to develop the moment our heavy local supply became to any appreciable extent thinned out. One splendid lot of steers sold for \$5.00, but the average was 1577 lbs.

44 native steers.....1577 5.50  
50 native steers.....1212 5.35  
14 native steers.....1197 5.15  
16 native steers.....1310 5.40  
10 native steers.....1297 5.10  
17 Texas steers.....1202 5.10  
40 native steers.....1029 4.80  
17 native steers.....1192 5.15  
22 native steers.....1065 4.15  
22 Colorado steers.....1197 5.15  
17 native steers.....1074 5.10  
22 Texas steers.....1068 5.10  
22 grass Texans.....1202 5.15  
24 Texas bulls.....1225 3.00  
21 grass Texas steers.....838 4.30  
22 native steers.....1308 5.25  
15 native steers.....1308 5.25  
14 Indian steers.....968 4.60  
15 mixed Texans.....1000 4.90  
15 native steers.....1000 4.90  
14 native cows.....913 4.40  
14 southwest steers.....712 3.35  
50 native steers.....1280 5.35

HOGS—Followed the further break in hog product. From five to ten cents additional was lost and the movement was slow. The top prices were made in the morning at \$6.25 to \$6.35 but this could not have been done later. We quote coarse, mixed heavy at \$4.50 to \$5.75; fair to good packing \$5.75 to \$6.50; best heavy \$6.25 to \$6.35; Yorkers \$5.15 to \$6.20 with \$6.20 for the bulk, pigs \$5.00 to \$6.00 and all liable to let down at any time. Representative sales:

61.....197 6.20 44.....184 6.15  
50.....217 6.20 34.....195 6.20  
16.....220 6.20 37.....187 6.20  
23.....135 6.20 37.....216 6.20  
10.....180 6.20 50.....216 6.20  
18.....206 6.20 52.....193 6.20  
63.....263 6.20 18.....180 6.20  
68.....136 6.20 45.....273 6.20  
64.....184 6.20 11.....271 6.20  
16.....138 6.20 19.....172 6.20  
34.....218 6.20 148.....181 6.10  
36.....127 6.20 11.....271 6.20  
29.....206 6.15 20.....238 6.10

SHEEP—Firm and active for all fair to good quality; sales made early for the better grades but common sheep not in much demand—no stocker buyers and butcher and shipping buyers can't use them. Representative sales:

85 native sheep.....102 4.25  
12 native sheep.....78 3.75  
217 common sheep.....78 2.75

TUESDAY, June 19, 1883, 2 p.m.  
CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle slow under light receipts. While there was a fair moderate inquiry for smooth fat stylish hogs steers at yesterday's range of prices, all others weak and hard to sell except at a lower range. Native butchers cattle are in light supply, but ruling prices are about 10c lower, and the feeling weak, as Texas cattle are beginning to supply their places. Texas cattle slow and barely steady under fair supply. Representative sales:

10 native butchers.....1044 4.25  
22 grass Texans.....836 4.25  
26 Indian steers.....760 4.00  
31 Indian steers.....782 4.00  
20 grass Texans.....836 4.25  
21 Texas steers.....929 4.75  
29 grass Texans.....840 4.20  
14 grass Texans.....1202 5.15  
18 native butchers.....1021 4.90  
21 native butchers.....1123 5.20  
304 Texas steers.....910 4.20  
22 Texas steers.....905 4.25  
15 grass Texans.....939 4.25  
18 Texas bulls.....939 4.25  
19 grass Texans.....967 4.25

HOGS—Choice heavy packing at \$6.30 to \$6.37, or about 10c lower. Packing grades sold about same, maybe a shade easier on bulk of sales. York weights were somewhat firmer, and a shade improvement in the tone. We quote: Butchers and Philadelphia \$5.50 to \$6.35; Fair to good packing \$5.15 to \$6.25—coarse ends \$5.75 to \$6.00; Yorkers \$5.00 to \$6.20. Fat pigs \$5.25 to \$6.00. Stockers \$4.00 to \$6.00. Representative sales:

35.....204 6.20 33.....208 6.20  
22.....173 6.20 45.....201 6.20  
83.....223 6.25 95.....196 6.20  
45.....205 6.20 44.....225 6.25  
40.....255 6.20 31.....250 6.20  
41.....283 6.25 20.....202 6.20  
21.....262 6.15 33.....190 6.20  
50.....219 6.25 28.....192 6.20  
48.....215 6.25 20.....151 6.20  
24.....190 6.20 62.....147 5.50  
32.....255 6.15 94.....255 6.20

SHEEP—Market firm under light receipts.

MONDAY, June 18, 1883, 2 p.m.  
CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle slow at about 10c lower, and a sluggish feeling on all heavy weights. Butchers cattle sold fairly active at unchanged prices under light receipts. Texas cattle slow and a shade easier under fair receipts. The pens not cleared.

### Representative sales:

19 grass Texans.....886 4.25  
21 grass Texans.....890 4.30  
20 native butchers.....866 4.90  
23 native butchers.....861 4.90  
19 native butchers.....746 5.05  
25 native cows—halfers.....734 4.12  
17 native butchers.....784 5.10  
19 grass Texans.....943 4.25  
43 native butchers.....923 5.20  
22 native butchers.....1032 5.25  
23 native butchers.....1013 5.20  
43 native butchers.....923 5.20  
23 native cows.....1033 4.60  
26 native cows—halfers.....710 4.85  
18 native butchers.....907 5.15  
22 native butchers.....1054 5.25  
17 native butchers.....1055 5.30  
23 native cows—halfers.....899 4.35  
40 grass Texans.....954 4.25  
18 grass Texans.....928 4.40  
15 native steers.....1219 5.30  
22 native steers.....1251 5.30  
14 native steers.....1114 5.50

HOGS—Market unsettled. A few choice hogs sold to butchers early at \$6.40 to \$6.50, but independent of these sales, the market was 25c to 30c lower than Friday on all grades—and slow. Inquiry for York weights was limited. We quote: Butchers and Philadelphia \$5.50 to \$6.50; Fair to good packing \$5.00 to \$6.25—coarse ends \$5.75 to \$5.90; Yorkers \$5.15 to \$6.25. Fat pigs \$5.25 to \$6.00. Stockers \$4.00 to \$6.00. Representative sales:

11.....240 6.25 50.....252 6.45  
54.....150 5.75 50.....205 6.35  
19.....200 5.90 19.....274 5.75  
25.....224 6.50 61.....109 6.25  
65.....184 6.50 130.....328 6.35  
70.....163 5.90 104.....228 6.40  
50.....203 6.25 74.....154 5.90

SHEEP—Market firm under light receipts.

FRIDAY, June 15, 1883, 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle very unsatisfactory. Strictly prime cattle sold at comparatively good prices, but sellers have found it difficult to find buyers for fair to good grades unless they took off a slice from previous day's range, and the commoner cattle the bigger the slice had to be. Market 20c to 25c lower. Butchers cattle in light supply, and market for them active. Good Texans selling fairly active, but thin-fleshed dull and neglected. Representative sales:

34 native butchers.....1081 5.15  
17 native butchers.....1083 5.15  
20 native butchers.....1072 5.10  
10 native steers.....1257 5.20  
25 native steers.....1252 5.20  
15 native stockers.....1068 5.37  
57 native steers.....1106 5.25  
12 native steers.....1202 5.50

HOGS—Market ruled active for York weights at Thursday's prices. Heavy hogs are selling about steady. All sold. We quote: Butchers and Philadelphia \$5.50 to \$6.75; fair to good packing \$5.20 to \$6.50—coarse ends \$5.90 to \$6.15; Yorkers \$6.45 to \$6.55. Fat pigs \$5.50 to \$6.00. Stockers \$4.20 to \$5.25. Representative sales:

39.....195 6.50 60.....212 6.50  
29.....214 6.50 50.....215 6.00  
48.....284 6.35 25.....141 5.75  
65.....184 6.50 130.....328 6.35  
70.....163 5.90 104.....228 6.40  
50.....203 6.25 74.....154 5.90

SHEEP—Market about steady. All sold.

Sales: 37 av 72 6.00; 83 av 98 4.30; 53 av 97 4.40; 110 av 95 4.30; 27 av 115 4.12; 23 av 96 4.75; 87 lbs at \$2.25 per head; 22 lbs at \$1.25 per head.

THURSDAY, June 14, 1883, 2 p.m.

CATTLE—Some export steers sold at \$6.30, and some choice Texans at \$5.50, but outside of strictly choice the market ruled slow and weak, the weakness being rather more emphatic on commoner quality. All sold. Representative sales:

10 native steers.....1120 5.40  
29 native butchers.....936 4.90  
19 native butchers.....905 5.00  
12 native steers.....1070 5.20  
43 southwest steers.....1032 5.12  
24 wintered Texans.....900 5.50  
15 native steers.....1280 5.50  
17 native steers.....1291 5.30  
21 wintered Texans.....940 4.65  
17 wintered Texans.....1234 5.45  
100 cornfed Texans.....1242 5.50  
90 native steers.....1131 5.45

HOGS—Market was a shade stronger than Wednesday. Choice hogs active and quiet. All sold. We quote: Butchers and Philadelphia \$5.50 to \$6.75; fair to good packing \$5.20 to \$6.50—coarse ends \$5.90 to \$6.15; Yorkers \$6.45 to \$6.55. Fat pigs \$5.50 to \$6.00. Stockers \$4.20 to \$5.25. Representative sales:

50.....192 6.50 45.....215 6.55  
14.....144 6.10 20.....210 6.55  
42.....207 6.50 26.....231 6.55  
65.....184 6.50 130.....328 6.35  
70.....163 6.55 104.....228 6.40  
50.....203 6.25 74.....154 5.90

WHEAT—Good active and a shade firmer, common and thin dull and weak. Sales:

29.....75 3.50 300.....77 2.00  
65.....102 3.75 40.....100 4.29  
104.....90 3.25 65.....100 3.50

GENERAL MARKET.

There have been two consignments here of new crop of wheat this week. The first was on Friday in a few sacks from this state, which, though very soft, sold at the fancy price of \$1.75. In best condition it could not have graded above No. 3, and that was worth that day for west side delivery \$1.13. The second lot was in the larger amount of 31 sacks from New Madrid county, Mo., and it sold at \$1.05; it was wet and unmerchantable.

There is still an effort making to bull wheat value, notwithstanding the quite persistent tendency down. One firm here several days ago exhibited some very good specimens of Kentucky wheat, and the accompanying statement was that they would have a few car-loads of it on the market. Yesterday, however, several loads of wheat from Fulton county, that state, were shown on "Change," but were badly rusted. A bunch of a few heads of wheat is no good testimony—not much more than a stock of grass from a haystack.

FLOUR—Receipts for the week were about the same as the week before, amounting to 25,288 barrels, but the shipments were about 3,000 more than the preceding week. On a declining wheat value and little confidence in the high one professionally anticipated by some, there was an absence of buying orders from anywhere, and the week closed with market quotable limits 10c to 15c lower than the preceding week. The total reported sales of the week were 9,081 barrels, against 13,850 the week preceding, and these small sales were by sample. It may be repeated that the South is well stocked up, from prudential guard against being made a victim of recklessly manipulated wheat price, and this is one reason for the very slim market movement. We quote, first hands, west side delivery, in following limits—orders charged higher:

X \$3.10, XX \$3.50, XXX \$4.10, Family \$4.85, Choice \$5.55, Patent \$7.25.

Wheat had a decidedly downward market this, as well as the preceding week, and with little done in grades, and that in No. 2 red, which sold, however, to the extent of only 70 cars, and this mainly off call, no effort to buy being manifested on call during the week.

There was not only a steady decline, and even a reaction did not save it. The highest cash prices of grades of red winter during the week were on Wednesday at \$1.18 a decline of 5/16, but the closing in sales was \$1.13 1/2 and \$1.14 nominal. For most of the days of the week No. 3 red winter held very steadily at \$1.13 1/2 (on east side), but Monday sold down to \$1.10 1/2, and yesterday was nominally worth only \$1.05; No. 4 had no market, for the very sufficient reason that it is not here in any amount for buyers. And futures had the same incline down—July selling yesterday at 5/16c lower than last Tuesday's closing, but closing at an improvement of 1/16c, and other months were all at great declines yesterday comparative with last week's closing, though improving in final sales. August closed 4/16c lower, September 4/16c, October 4/16c and 1/4c. There was a generally active trading in futures, and specially in the October delivery, which was the favorite option; but August and September were not far behind.

CORN—Had the same tendency down as wheat and closed lowest yesterday, even of the decline of the day. No. 2 mixed 2 1/2c lower than the previous week. No. 2 white-mixed 3c and rejected 4c, and futures in about the same ratio. July 3 1/2c, August 3 1/2c, September 3 1/2c, and year 1 1/2c. There was a pretty active market for grades cash. Sales of No. 2 including 21 cars and 25,000 bushels in round lots, and 32 cars No. 2 white-mixed and 75 cars rejected. There was a less active trading in futures—but more active yesterday than any other day of the week. Total sales 3,650,000 bushels, against 3,050,000 the week before.

WOOL—Rather dull and barely steady; current receipts and offerings, however, not large enough to cause a marked decline in prices. Quote: Tub-washed—choice at 34c, fair at 31 1/2c, dingy and low 25 1/2c; unwashed—choice bright to medium at 23 1/2c, fair to good do at 21 1/2c, coming (1/4 blood) 22 1/2c, low grades 16 1/2c, bright light fine 22 1/2c, heavy do 15 1/2c; Kansas—medium at 21 1/2c, light fine 20 1/2c, heavy do 14 1/2c, car 2 1/2c 13 1/2c. Black and dyed cotton sold at 3c to 10c per lb less than the above figures. Sales: washed—20 sds heavy fine at 13c, 4 at 14c, 5 and 6 burry and 3 Kansas at 15c, 4 at 17c, 18 (mainly Kansas) and 3 heavy and coarse at 18c, 5 low (part burry) at 19c, 5 sds low 31 1/2c, 5 mixed medium and coming 22c, 35 coming 22 1/2c, 8 fair medium at 22 1/2c, 5 at same, 30 sds at 15c to 24c and 80 at quotations; tub—Small lots at 33c to 35c.

HAY—Dull receipts small; choice and fancy timothy scarce, but plenty of lower grades in warehouses. Sales: E. track—2 cars strictly prime timothy at \$13.10 to \$13.50, 2 choice at \$14.00 to \$14.50, 1 fancy at \$15.10, 1 prime timothy at this side—2 cars trashy at \$8.00, 1 prime timothy at \$12.50, 2 strictly prime at \$13.50, choice at \$14.00 to \$14.50, on levee—62 bales at \$11.25.

BUTTER—There was a continued good demand for choice fresh grades, with supply about ample to meet the demand, and a steady market. Off grades dull and weak. We quote: Choice to fancy creamery 17 1/2c to 20c, occasionally a shade more is obtained for selections in a small way; dairy at 14 1/2c to 16c for choice to fancy, and 17c for selections; fair to good 10 1/2c to 12c; common 9 1/2c to 10c. Country packed dull and slow sale at 4 1/2c for common, 6 1/2c for fair, and 8 1/2c for the best.

CHEESE—Prime to choice full stock 12 1/2c to 14c, choice part skims 8 1/2c, inferior 2 1/2c.

EGGS—Receipts 800 pkgs. Easier, as offerings were more liberal; sales were at 13 1/2c to 14c.

POULTRY—Small spring chickens dead dull, with offerings excessive; large are only in fair demand. Old chickens rather scarce and are ready sale. We quote: Old—hens at \$4.25 to \$4.50, mixed \$3.50 to \$4.00, cocks \$3.25 to \$3.50. Springs—small and scrubby \$1.00 to \$1.50, good to choice \$2.00 to \$2.50, and the largest \$2.75 to \$3.00. Other poultry nominal.

VEALS—Demand moderate. Small fat milk-fed 8 1/2c to 9c, medium do 7 1/2c to 8c, and culls 6 1/2c to 7c. Lambs dull at \$1.25 per head.

NEW POTATOES—Tending down—lower on near-by growth, at \$1.75 to \$2.00. Choice larger Southern in fair demand and steady at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bbl or 70c to 80c per bu in bulk, but most of the offerings were of small slightly damaged or poorly packed, and were hard to sell, even at largely lower prices. Sales: In bulk—1 car at 70c, 1 do at 80c del.; in bbls—12 bbls at \$1.15 at \$1.25, 50 at \$1.75, 100 at \$1.75, 17 at \$2, 17 at \$2.10.

OLD POTATOES—Little done; demand very light—rapidly supplanting old in supply. Local consumptive wants, while there was no inquiry on outside account, save a few calls for choice peachblow for seed. We quote: Peachblow at 70c to 75c, Burbank at 70c to 75c, potatoes and snowflake at 45c to 50c, mixed 40c to 45c, rose 30c to 35c. Sales: 150 sds mixed at 40c, 119 sds choice varieties at 50c, about a car peachblow and burbank at 75c del.

NEW ONIONS—Easier and in very limited demand. Sales: 125 sds in lots at \$3.00 to \$3.10 per sack or half-bbl, quotable at \$4.45 per bbl.

CABBAGE—Home grown in fair request at \$1.50 per bbl and \$3.25 per crate in shipping order.

TOMATOES—Unchanged; choice ripe in demand. Arkansas and Mississippi stock brought \$1.00 to \$1.25 a bu. box; Alabama freight received at 75c, and express \$1 1/2c bu box; some arriving in baskets (badly shrunken up in transit) and sold at even less than above figures.

WHITE BEANS—Quiet. Country at \$1.40 to \$1.50, Eastern (jobbing) only—screened and picked \$2.25 to \$2.50, navy \$2.35 to \$2.40, hand-picked medium \$2.35 to \$2.40, navy \$2.45 to \$2.50.

APPLES—Quiet and prices weaker. Sales of early harvest at 40c to 45c, red astrakhan 35c to 40c, red June 60c to 75c 1/2 bu box. No fancy fruit on sale; small, green and specked nominal at 40c to 45c.

PEACHES—In light receipt; choice to fancy fruit in demand at good prices, but small green or specked hard to sell. Sales were at \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 1/2 bu box for sound choice to fancy, 75c to 80c for fair; damaged and specked considerably less.

PLUMS—More plentiful, and demand only fair. Sales of wild goose at extreme range of \$1.00 to \$1.25 per 1/2 bu box (mainly at \$1.50) and \$2.00 to \$2.50 a gal case; Chickasaw at \$0.90 to \$1.00 a bu box and \$1.20 to \$1.40 a gal case.

CHERRIES—Home grown in fair supply and steady at \$1.50 per 4 gal drawer loose, and \$5.00 per 2 bu stand in shipping order—all sour. No consignments offered.

BLACKBERRIES—Choice salable at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per gal case.

RASPBERRIES—In good demand. Consignments of red sold at \$2.50 per 3 gal case and black at \$3.50 per 6 gal case. Home-grown at 90c to \$1 per gal for red, 80c to 90c for black.

WHORTLEBERRIES—Choice ripe in fair request at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per gal case; green unsalable.

STRAWBERRIES—Scarce and poorer in quality. Light sales at \$1.25 to \$1.75 per 4 gal drawer from wagons.

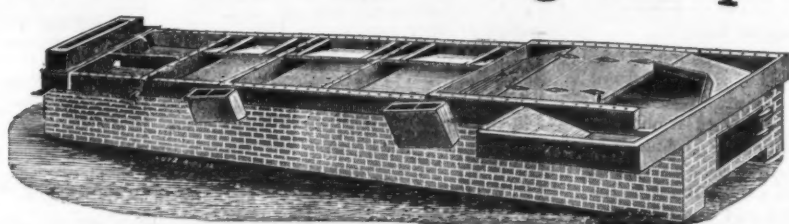
GOOSEBERRIES—Selling fairly at \$2.75 to \$3.00 per gal.

CURRANTS—Home-grown sold at 60c to 65c per gal.

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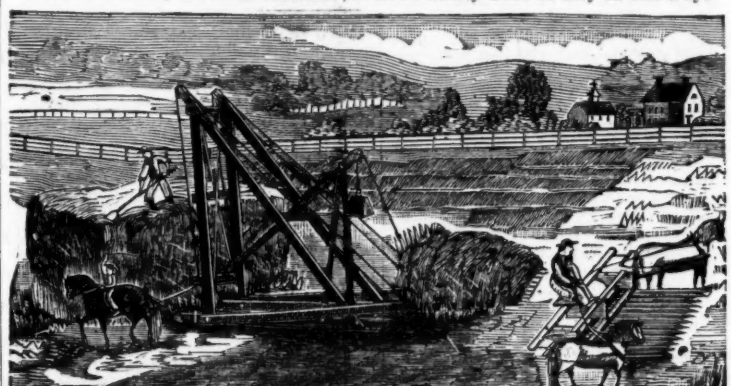
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